THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

ANOTHER INVASION.

ADVANCE OF GEN. EARLY.

BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

FIGHTING ALL DAY.

REBELS OCCUPY WINCHESTER AND MARTINSBURG.

UNION TROOPS REPULSED.

THEY FALL BACK TO HARPER'S FERRY

DEATH OF COLONEL MULLIGAN.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. AVERILL

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—This morning's *Sun* publishes the following:—

At an early hour yesterday morning, rumor was rife that a battle had taken place between the Union and Rebel forces near Winchester, Va., and that the Union forces had sustained a repulse. Upon inquiry at official quarters, the following facts were ascertained:—

About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, the Rebel forces under Generals Breckinridge and Early attacked the Union forces under Generals Crook and Averill, and Colonel Mulligan, at or near Winchester. There was also a portion of General Hunter's forces in the fight, but General Hunter was not present, being at Harper's Ferry.

The battle lasted during the entire day, and when night closed in the Union commanders, ascertaining that the Rebels had received large reinforcements, retired towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. Yesterday morning they retired from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry, after which the Rebels occupied Martinsburg.

Through the advice of General Hunter, Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ordered the passenger trains that had left this city for the West yesterday morning to return, and for the present no passenger or freight trains will be run further than Harper's Ferry and Frederick.

The trains from the westward run only as far as Cumberland. This is done merely as a precautionary measure, until the actual state of affairs, and the number of Rebels and their designs may be ascertained. The rumors that passenger and freight trains have been captured are unfounded.

It was announced that Colonel Mulligan (of Lexington, Missouri, fame), commanding a brigade in the fight of Sunday, was killed. He was wounded and seen to fall from his horse, and it was thought was killed. He was an officer well known in this country, and his death will be deplored by many friends.

He has for the past year done much service in Western Virginia, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was stated that General Averill's forces sustained the heaviest loss, as the Rebels massed a large force against them during the fight, and succeeded in taking several guns from them, which, however, it is reported, they succeeded in recapturing.

The actual force of the enemy is not known, but if another raid is contemplated into Maryland, the military authorities are prepared to give them a warm reception.

Brigadier-General Tyler was in the city yesterday evening from the Relay House, and was at once assigned to important duties in the western section of the Middle Department. The losses in the fight on Sunday were said to have been quite severe on both sides; but in the absence of the official accounts from the General commanding in the engagement, all statements from unofficial sources are withheld.

The report last evening that the Rebels had entered Maryland by Sheppardstown and Sharpsburg and occupied Hagerstown were not officially confirmed, and not believed in military circles in this city.

Reports reached this city yesterday afternoon, that Gen. Averill had been killed in the fight on Sunday; but General Hunter, at Harper's Ferry, had not received, up to last evening, any confirmation of it.

Up to the hour of going to press there was nothing later received. The telegraph communication only extended as far as Harper's Ferry, and nothing could be ascertained in regard to the movements of the Rebels.

The *American* alludes to rumors of our having lost, by capture, two regiments of cavalry, &c., but whilst the same paper admits the possibility of too much truth in the above reports, thinks them much exaggerated.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 26, 11·20 A. M.—The *American* has the following:—

The city was last night full of rumors of Rebel movements in the Shenandoah valley, together with vague accounts of disasters to the force under General Averill, which last week attacked and defeated a portion of General Early's raiders near Winchester. Among the rumors was the death of Generals Kelley and Averill, as well as of Colonel Mulligan.

The facts, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are that General Averill, after his successful encounter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountains, beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand; and after the heavy fighting of Saturday and Sunday, the Rebels having been in the mean time largely reinforced, General Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing also the evacuation of Martinsburg.

The Rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday afternoon again occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the telegraph, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrated at Harper's Ferry, under the command of General Hunter, whilst the Rebels hold Martinsburg, and rumor states them to be in large force, but this can hardly be possible, beyond the strength of Early's and Breckinridge's forces.

Their object in returning is, doubtless, to give time for insuring the safety of their trains of plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crops in the Shenandoah Valley. That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder is highly probable, especially if they find the way open to them.

As to the extent of the disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information; nor have we any confirmation of the rumors of the death of Generals Kelley and Averill and Colonel Mulligan. It is not likely, however, that all three of these officers have fallen, and we are inclined to doubt the whole story.

We learn that orders were sent to remove the army and medical stores from Frederick last night, as a matter of precaution, and to prepare to evacuate the city in case of the advance of the Rebels unchecked in that direction.

That the official intelligence from the valley last evening was not as favorable as could be desired may be inferred from the fact that General Wallace convened the Loyal Leagues last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness, in case their services may be required for the defense of the city.

These precautions are, of course, advisable; and our citizens should be in readiness at all times to meet the invaders, and to prevent their repeating the outrages recently perpetrated in the vicinity of the city.

Despatches received here last night merely announced that General Averill had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disasters.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon, despatches were received from Sandy Hook, and other points, by the Master of Transportation, to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

The train which left Camden Station yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge, yielding to the suggestion of General Hunter, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned.

The number of passengers in the train was not large. The train which was to have left here at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passengers bound for the West were disappointed.

The tonnage business of the road is in the meantime suspended, until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry.

The telegraph wires were cut west of Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Crook and Averill have retreated beyond the railroad, but the officers of the company have not received any official advices to that effect.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, the rumor prevailed that the Rebels had returned in heavier force in the vicinity of Martinsburg, had met and defeated the Federal forces, and were damaging the railroad; and a large number of persons congregated at the Camden station, and remained there until night.

The train which left here yesterday morning for the West, and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, returned about half-past seven o'clock last evening, and all the cars were crowded with passengers.

Some of them were Federal officers, who reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter had been repulsed. Several pieces of artillery had been captured, also a large number of men of two brigades.

It is impossible to ascertain the true state of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of General Hunter.

THE LATEST.

Special to The Evening Telegraph:—

BALTIMORE, July 26.—There is nothing later from General Hunter, but it is believed that the Rebels design another large raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland.

They still hold Martinsburg and a large portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad beyond Harper's Ferry. They are supposed to be in large force, but preparations are making to give them a warm reception.

Fire at Demarara.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Captain Street, of the British barque *Delaware*, from Demarara, at this port to-day, reports that another disastrous fire occurred at that place on the night of the Fourth of July, which destroyed a large portion of the town which was saved from the previous fire. The loss is several millions of dollars.

LOSS OF A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.

Sinking of the "James White"—Loss of Fifty Lives, and a Large Amount of Camp Equipage.

CAIRO, July 25.—The steamer *James White*, from New Orleans, on the 18th, arrived here to-day, and reports that the steamer *B. M. Runyan*, from Natchez, struck a snag off Griffith's landing, 15 miles below Greenville, Miss., on the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock at night, and sunk to the hurricane roof in five minutes.

She had nearly 600 people aboard, including 440 of the 10th Missouri Cavalry, 50 refugees and furloughed soldiers, and quite a number of cabin passengers.

About fifty lives were lost; half of the number belonged to the cavalry. The remainder, with two exceptions, were refugees and negroes. But two cabin passengers, a young man named Chaplan, of Alton, Illinois, and a boy, are believed to have been lost.

Gunboat No. 11 came up about twenty minutes after the disaster, and rescued about forty persons. The others swam ashore.

There were also on board 111 mules, 62 horses, and 15 wagons, containing the camp equipage of the regiment, all of which, with the boat, are a total loss.

The steamer *James White* brought up most of the rescued, excepting the cavalry, who were brought up by the Marine Brigade boat to Memphis.

Railroad Collision.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—By a collision of two freight trains last night, near Falmouth, on the Grand Trunk Railway, two persons were killed. The engines and cars were badly smashed.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Flour dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at $10 35@10 45 for State; $11·25@12 for Ohio. $9 40@$10 40 for Western, $11 35@13 50 for Southern, and $10@12 for Canadian. Wheat declining, with unimportant sales. Corn firm; no sales of importance. Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 1000 bbls. at $30·25@30·75 for Mess. Lard firm at 19½@20¾c. Whisky dull at $1·70.

The Stock market is better. Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Cumberland Coal, 61½; Illinois Central, 127½; Ditto Bonds, 104; Michigan Southern, 96½; New York Central, 150; Reading, 175½; Hudson River, 129½; Canton Co., 39; Erie, 110½; Cleveland and Toledo, 127; Gold 257; One Year Certificates, 95½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106; Five-Twenties, Coupons, 107¼; Registered, 1005; Coupon 5s, 1874.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Flour firm; Howard street $11·50; extra neglected. Wheat dull and declining. Corn firm; sales of 3000 bushels white at $1·75. Whisky dull; Ohio $1·70.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, July 26.—Quercitron Bark still comes forward very slowly, and is firm at $40 per ton.

In Provisions prices are very firm, with but a small trade doing.

Clover seed is scarce, and commands $10@10 50 ₩ 64 lbs. Timothy seed is held higher, with sales of 150 bushels at $5 ₩ bushel. Flaxseed commands $3·75 ₩ bushel.

The Flour Market is inactive, and for export the sales but a few hundred bbls. at $10 for extras, and at $10 25@$10·50 for extra family. The sales to the trade which are trifling are within the range of yesterday's quotations. Rye Flour is wanted and it is held firm at $8·50 ₩ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is but little demand for Wheat, and it arrives slowly. About 6500 bushels were sold at $2 50@2 55 ₩ bush. for old, and $2·64 for prime new Delaware. A small lot of white sold at $2·70, from which figure it rules down to $2·65. There is very little Rye in market, and it is firm at $1·80@1·81. Corn, owing to its scarcity, is rather inactive; small sales were made at $1·73@1·75 for yellow. Oats are dull and hold with less firmness, with small sales of old at 85c. In Barley and Malt no change.

There is very little doing in Whisky. We hear of a few small sales at $1 80 for bbls.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN

NO REVERSES REPORTED.

OFFICIAL NEWS RECEIVED.

OUR ARMY ADVANCING.

NO POSITIONS SURRENDERED.

Success of Rousseau's and Garrard's Expeditions.

RAILROAD TRAINS, BRIDGES, AND STORES DESTROYED.

Capture of Covington, Georgia, with 200 Prisoners.

LOSSES THUS FAR ON BOTH SIDES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, July 26.—Official news from the front at Atlanta is meagre, but no reverses are reported.

General Sherman still maintains his position, and is vigorously advancing.

General Rousseau has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only twelve of his command.

General Garrard's expedition has been successful in destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta, destroying the public stores at Covington and Conyers, including two thousand bales of cotton and a locomotive and train of cars, and capturing two hundred prisoners and a number of horses.

Our loss in the recent battles will foot up something less than two thousand.

We have found over one thousand dead Rebels, which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over seven thousand.

Our army is in good condition, and the situation favorable.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. McPHERSON.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—The remains of General McPherson reached here at nine o'clock this morning. They were escorted to the Louisville depot by the 15th Regulars, Captain Lamonte the 10th Tennessee Infantry, Colonel Schully, with the Regular Artillery. Generals McElroy, Washlers, and Gillon, and General Johnson and staff, were in the procession, which comprised all the officers of the different departments in the city. The remains will leave by a special train at noon, accompanied by a guard from the 13th Regulars, of two officers and fifty men, for Sandusky, Ohio. The streets were thronged with citizens, and all the employees of the departments assembled to honor the remains of the lamented dead.

Obituary.

James B. McPherson, Major-General of Volunteers in the United States Army, was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, in November, 1828. He was graduated at West Point, in June, 1853, first in his class, and was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. From Ju y, 1853, to September, 1854, he was assistant instructor of practical military engineering at West Point, and was engaged on the defenses of New York harbor and the improvements of the Hudson river below Albany, from September, 1854, until January, 1857. He became full Second Lieutenant in December, 1855, was charged with the construction of Fort Delaware in the early part of 1857, and with that of the fortifications on Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, together with military surveys from January, 1858, until August, 1861. In 1858 he was made First Lieutenant of Engineers, promoted to be Captain, August, 1861, and put in charge of the defenses of Boston harbor, from that date until November of the same year. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Halleck, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, November 12, 1861, and in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson he was Chief Engineer of the Army of Tennessee. In May, 1862, he received the rank of Colonel, and participated in the operations in the vicinity of Corinth. The same month he was nominated Brigadier-General, and appointed General Superintendent of Military Railroads in the Districts of West Tennessee in the June following. In October he was promoted to be a Major-General of Volunteers for meritorious services in the West. Since then he has been constantly in active service in the West, having charge of movements of great difficulty and importance, and securing a measure of success seldom attained by any commander.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT.

BEFORE ATLANTA, July 24.—Captain Thomas H. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant-General on my staff, was killed in the battle on Friday, near Atlanta. His body has been forwarded to Philadelphia. JOHN W. GEARY, Major-General.

Obituary.

The above telegram was received in this city this morning by a relative of the deceased, which is the first intimation we have of the participation of Captain Elliott in the battle of the 22d instant. Captain Elliott was a Philadelphian by birth, and at the time of his death was in the 28th year of his age. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia High School, and, previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, was engaged as a reporter upon the *Ledger*, of this city, and largely contributed to many of the literary publications of the day. At one time he was part proprietor and editor of the *Ladies' Visitor*, a weekly sheet, which for a time enjoyed quite an extensive circulation.

When Colonel Geary's Regiment left the city, Captain Elliott went out with it in the capacity of First Lieutenant, and subsequently rapidly rose to the position of Captain and Adjutant-General upon General Geary's staff, which post he filled with marked ability up to the hour of his death. We understand that a commission of Major had been forwarded him only a few days since, but his sudden death has prevented him from receiving this last honor from the Government in whose defense he has so nobly fallen. Captain Elliott was a young man of fine social as well as mental qualities, and his death will create a void among a large circle of loving friends.

CAVALRY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Important Raid on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, by General Rousseau—Complete Success of the Expedition.

The following has been received from General Rousseau's expedition:—

"MARIETTA, GA., July 24.—To the Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee:—We arrived here day before yesterday, and have been eminently successful, and have executed the orders of General Sherman to the letter. Our loss does not exceed twelve in killed and wounded. I start to-day for Nashville."—

On the 22d General Sherman announced, in a circular to his army, that General Rousseau had been entirely successful.

The important expedition against the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, the success of which is thus officially announced, was projected by General Rousseau when General Sherman was preparing to depart on his great raid through Mississippi, in the early part of this year; but for various military reasons, its execution was postponed until the present month.

On the 30th ult. General Sherman revived the project, as an important auxiliary to his grand movement upon Atlanta, his object being to cut the railroad between Columbus, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama, so effectually as to destroy permanently the Rebel communications between these points. Abundant preparations were made for the destruction of the ties, rails, bridges, culverts, water-tanks, depot buildings, locomotives, arsenals, Government machine-shops, &c. General Rousseau was also ordered to destroy the town of Opelika, the point of junction of the road from Columbus with Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road.

General Rousseau received his final orders on the 4th instant, and on the 8th, having completed his preparations, left Nashville with his staff. He was accompanied by Captain J. C. Williams, 19th United States Infantry, and Captain Eakin, 5th Kentucky Cavalry, Aides-de-Camp; Captain Ruger, Topographical Engineers; Capt. McConnel, Inspector, and several other officers. Captain Ruger had been engaged for several months in preparing maps of the route, and in gathering important information from Union refugees.

The force placed at the disposal of General Rousseau was limited to about 2780 men, and consisted of the following regiments, which were concentrated at Decatur, Alabama:—5th Indiana Cavalry, Colonel T. I. Harrison; 8th Iowa Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick; 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Major Elfort; 4th Tennessee Cavalry, and the 9th Ohio Cavalry. The men composing this force were all veterans, well mounted and excellently armed. A thousand Spencer repeating rifles, firing eight times, and invaluable as a cavalry arm, were judiciously distributed among the men. Two light Rodman guns were also taken along.

General Rousseau moved from Decatur with his forces on the 10th inst., taking a southeasterly direction. The details of the expedition have not yet been received; but by referring to a good map of Alabama and Georgia it will be seen that the first important point on the route is Blountsville, about fifty miles from Decatur; the second Ashville, some thirty miles further on. He probably crossed the Coosa river somewhere in the vicinity of Broken Arrow, pushed on to Talladega, and thence to the Tallapoosa river, which he was to cross at the most convenient bridge or ford. This would bring him within thirty miles of the Montgomery road.

Eight important bridges carry this railroad over as many streams, between Opelika and Montgomery; and the thorough destruction of these was one of the principal objects of the raid. Having accomplished this work, and destroyed the workhouse and other Government buildings at Opelika, and the bridges between that town and West Point, General Rousseau was ordered to move up on the west side of the Chattahoochee and join General Sherman at some point between Marietta, Ga., and that river. That he has done his work effectually we know not only from General Sherman's despatch, but from the Rebel acknowledgment that on the 17th instant telegraphic communication was suspended between Atlanta and Montgomery, and that the railroad between the former place and West Point was not in working order.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

MR. SEWARD'S VISIT.

GEN. BIRNEY'S NEW COMMAND.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE NINTH CORPS.

NINTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Va., July 25, A. M.—Yesterday afternoon a brigade which was about to be relieved in the trenches emptied muskets, aiming them at the Rebel works. The enemy, supposing an attack was intended, began moving troops, and opened from a battery which had been heretofore masked. There was sharp firing for an hour or more, and many supposed a general engagement was in progress.

THE TENTH CORPS.

GENERAL BIRNEY AND THE TENTH CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS, HATCHER'S HOUSE, Va., July 22, 10 P. M.—It may be well and truthfully said that the fortunes of the historic and good old 10th Corps are varied, and ill calculated to promote its efficiency, though the material, as to both officers and men, is of so solid a character as to successfully bear it up above and beyond all its domestic vicissitudes, to which there seems to be no end.

Its commanding officer is a new man to the corps every few days, save perhaps in the case of General Terry, just relieved to make way for General Birney, the special order appointing whom was promulgated to-day, and who, it is believed, will be continued in command by the President. Too much praise can scarcely be awarded the corps, in view of the nature and extent of its past services, and they are not few who venture to hope that a new career of honorable activity and usefulness in the field awaits the troops of its command, which has a strong friend in Major-General Butler.

One of the divisions of the 10th, under command of General John W. Turner, has been doing noble service in front of Petersburg for many long and weary weeks past, in the trenches and other relevant spots thereabouts; and it is but true to say that they compare far more than favorably with the proud, spirited, and patriotic 18th, 6th and 9th Corps, forming a portion of our forces at this absorbing point, and who, by virtue of numbers and the advantage of presence in force on the great scene, seem to be ambitious of wearing all the laurels and bearing away all the honors of the siege.

The corps is also represented largely at Deep Bottom, where it forms a part of our forces holding that position. Here, too, it has been foremost in duty and success, and has really added another bright paragraph to the page that shall in the future bear its gallant history upon its face.

General Birney will at once assume command, and announce his staff, while General Terry will resume command of his able and strong division. The staff of General Brooks, lately commanding the corps, have all departed to new spheres, and in some instances, I am happy to say, with new rank.

THE SECOND CORPS.

GENERAL BIRNEY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR PETERSBURG, July 23.—Major-General Birney has been transferred from the Army of the Potomac to General Butler's Department. By a special order from Lieutenant-General Grant he has been assigned to the command of the 10th Army Corps. Immediately after receiving that order yesterday he proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for changing from the old command to the new.

There are few attachments stronger than those formed between companions in arms on the field of battle; and hence, though called to assume greater responsibilities and higher honors, it was not without lingering regrets that General Birney bade farewell to the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, with which he has been so long and so favorably identified. That division has been commanded by him ever since the death of the lamented Kearney.

Its history is intimately and honorably associated with the wonderful campaigns of the Army of the Potomac. General Birney has shown himself worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in him. Those who have had personal knowledge of his operations in the field, concur in the opinion that he is a very valuable officer. His services in this campaign have justly increased his reputation. He has steadily carved his way to the proud position which he at present occupies.

On the eve of his departure from the 2d Corps, a number of officers called at his headquarters last evening, and bade him adieu. The occasion was enlivened by the perform ance of some fine selections by the 3d Division band. Upon relinquishing command the General issued the following farewell words to his troops:—

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 46.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D DIVISION, 2D CORPS, July 22, 1864.—In obedience to Special Orders, No. 61, from Headquarters, Armies United States, I relinquish command of this division.

In parting with my comrades and companions in arms, after so long and eventful a connection, I may be permitted to say that it is to me a very painful duty, and shall always remember with pride the regiments that have had the honor to command, and shall feel the deepest interest in their future.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General Volunteers.

Leaving his late headquarters at an early hour this morning, he reported to General Butler, and assumed command of the corps. He was accompanied by Captains Briscoe, Noble, and Sweet, personal aids-de-camp. Captain Briscoe (a model staff officer) who was wounded in the early part of this campaign, I think at Spottsylvania, has just returned to active duty.

GEN. FOSTER'S EXPEDITION.

THE REBEL GENERAL IN-CHIEF WOUNDED.

POINT OF ROCKS, Va., July 24, A. M.—General R. E. Lee, commanding the so-called Confederate armies, I am reliably informed, sustained a scalp wound on the right side of his head, while viewing our lines on the 8th instant, standing in front of our centre. He was indisposed for a few days from its effects, but is now again in command. I derive this information from a gentleman very recently near his person.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT POINT OF ROCKS.

Mr. William H. Seward, Premier of the American Cabinet, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived at this point at meridian yesterday, removely from the seat of the General Government, immediately from Lieutenant-General Grant's headquarters. Mr. Seward was accompanied by his wife, and his eldest son, Mr. Frederick William Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, and a few private friends, who sought and obtained opportunity to visit the seat of war under the protection of the chief member of the Cabinet.

The party were received by Major-General Butler and staff with that marked freedom and cordiality for which they are distinguished. It may be remarked that the field is scarcely the recognized home of a befitting hospitality, where the graces and amenities of dignified society find their great and most apposite play, especially when the softening presence of woman is involved; still it is within the courts of these military headquarters, if anywhere on this scene of war, that a cabinet minister and a powerful diplomat, seeking genuine relaxation from the absorbing cares of the State, can find that happy admixture of repose, relieved by delicate excitement, which, to speak after the manner of the medicine men, renews the body and refreshes the mind.

The movements of the party were similar to those that marked the recent visit of the President of the United States, and the Senatorial party who followed him, in their respects to the Major-General commanding the department. They were escorted under the most brilliant auspices around the lines; were the recipients of a becoming military salute, outwardly, and an epicurean lunch inwardly; and were witnesses of all the accompaniments of war. The appearance of Mr. Seward, *pere*, was far more robust than I had expected to find it. He was erect, quick, and graceful in his movements, and evidently came down to us with a keen eye and ear for all that was to be seen and heard.

The private interview between the Secretary of State and Major-General Butler was a prolonged and doubtless a most significant one. I am sufficiently apprised of the character of the interview to be able to say that any statement of what transpired between the civil and military statesmen would be to the last degree contraband. Mr. Seward returned to Washington by special steamer last evening.

There is nothing new in military affairs to relieve the monotony of the last twenty-four hours. The usual firing was heard at long intervals in the direction of Deep Bottom throughout yesterday. Its significance was slight.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 67. Noon, 81. 1 P. M., —. Wind, W. by N.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED.—This morning, about 7 o'clock, the United States hospital transport *De Molay* arrived at Callowhill street with 290 sick and wounded on board from City Point. The *De Molay* is commanded by the following officers:—Surgeon Joel Seaverns, U. S. V., in charge; P. D. Leys, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Executive officer; Mr. Eddy, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Geo. Kellogg, ditto; A. P. Cole, Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; Thomas James, ditto. As soon as the vessel touched the wharf a number of the lady residents in the vicinity of Front and Callowhill streets were on hand with a large stock of luxuries, such as wine, lemonade, bread and butter, &c., which they freely distributed to the brave fellows as they were conveyed from the boat to the ambulances. As usual Dr. Kenderdine, Medical Director of Transportation, was on hand, and superintended the removal of the men to the several hospitals. There were but few Pennsylvanians on board. The following were the names:—

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Andrew Archman, 2d Art	Orlando Baum, 45th
Wm Avery, 48th	John Sherman, do
John Zeis, 2d Art	James Morris, 45th
John Meekin, 2d Art	David F Miller, 100th
Jos Pursel, 51st	Benj Gilbert, 2d Art
J B Williams, 7th Art	Benj Morse, 2d Art
Silas Stevenson, 100th	Robert B Geier, 2d Art
Wm Daniels, 100th	Giles Lamerson, 6th
James S Spiker 100th	Henry Lord 45th
John N Estes, 50th	David W Rees, 45th
Jos Cook, 2d Art	John M Fouts, 2d Art
S F Kennedy, 4th	Charles W Palmer, 2d Art
James Chambers, 51st	Henry Sneider, 2d Art
Fred Lyholt, 100th	Theo Bliss, 48th
Dennis Mallery, 51st	John Zuber, 2d Art
Ed Rebener, 50th	William Kuhns, 2d Art
John Lawrence, 48th	William Grover, 2d Art
John Parmenter, 2d Art	Clark Vangarden, 112th
John Rupp, 2d Art	

The following deaths occurred on the trip up:—

Wm McDowell, 27th Mich — Weston Wiser, 27th Mich

The following officers were on board suffering from wounds and sickness:—

Maj A Deering, 32d Me	Lieut H Rees, 2d Mich
Capt G A Hollis, 20th Mich	Assist Surg M J Asch, U S A
Lieut E Sellers, 16th Pa	Lieut Nelson, 21st Mass
Lieut U D Copp, 9th N H	Lieut J C Kenney, 57th Mass

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Wm Sair, A, 3d Cav — Henry C Colbert, H, 4th Vols

PLENTY OF WATER.—The Chief Engineer of the Kensington Water Works states, that at 6 o'clock on the evening of the fire at Simons' Factory, there was eleven feet four inches of water in the Kensington Reservoir, and at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning ten feet four inches. The quantity of water used during the fire, which lasted four hours, was 1,000,000 gallons. The want of water is attributable to the fact that there were too many steam fire engines in service, the mains from the reservoirs not being of sufficient capacity to supply more than six first-class engines.

DESPERATE CHARACTERS.—This morning Patrick Shenan and Robert Feron were before Alderman Pancoast upon the following charge:—It seems that the men were intoxicated, and Feron attacked one of the Post Office letter carriers at Seventeenth and Brown streets. The carrier, whose name is Clark, knocked the scoundrel down. Shenan then interfered, and finally he and Feron were taken into custody. Shenan had in his possession a large billy. When placed in the Station House they amused themselves by breaking the cell door. They were committed to prison.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.—After the usual monthly exercises of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, the Chairman of the Committee on Annual Excursion reported favorably of the late excursion, and also stated that the members of the Association would have another excursion to Atlantic City in the latter part of August. It was stated that shortly there would be a grand convocation, in this city, of members of Christian Association from different parts of the United States and the Old World, when matters of vital importance would be under consideration.

TAX ON MATCHES.—Under the new law each "block" or box of matches sold after the first day of September next requires a stamp in accordance with the number of matches it contains; and the stamp duty cannot be paid by placing the appropriate amount of stamps upon the whole package of "blocks" or boxes, for the reason that every "block" or box sold must have the stamp or stamps upon it. Such is the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A DESPERATE REBEL.—John Myers is the name of a Rebel prisoner who took the oath of allegiance and was released. Last night he was arrested for breaking into a place at Front and Coates street and stealing a lot of clothing therefrom. He was committed this morning by Alderman Toland.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning, James Riley was held to answer by Alderman Miller upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house, on the Darby road, Twenty-fourth Ward. He was also charged with selling liquor without a license.

INDECENT CONDUCT.—George Lairds was arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday for indecent conduct. He was informed of to the police by some little girls whom he had grossly insulted. The wretch was held for a trial at Court.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—The 3d Coal Regiment, now at Camp Cadwalader, expect to leave camp to-morrow for their place of destination. The Merchants' Regiment also expects to have a full regiment in camp to-morrow.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following contracts have been awarded for furnishing meat to the Almshouse:—Wartman, Paul, Sheets & Boraef, for beef at 12½ cents per pound; from Lenta & Geisler, for mutton at 12 cents per pound; and from John A. Wallace, for veal at 11 cents per pound.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—This evening a meeting of colored citizens is to be held at Sansom Street Hall, to consider the matter of their exclusion from railroad cars in which white passengers ride.

ENLISTMENTS.—A mass meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-third Ward (Frankford), will be held at the Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow evening, to adopt measures to encourage enlistments.

THE ALMSHOUSE CATASTROPHE.—This afternoon at 3½ o'clock, the Coroner's investigation into the late catastrophe at the almshouse will be continued and probably concluded.

RECRUITING.—This morning, sixty-seven three years' volunteers received the city bounty of $250 each, making a total sum of $16,750.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

GREAT INVASION.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELS.

FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

DEATH OF COL. MULLIGAN NOT CONFIRMED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Early's forces on Sunday last moved through the Gaps into the Shenandoah Valley, and defeated Averill, Crook, and Mulligan's forces, together with a portion of Hunter's army, all of whom the enemy largely outnumbered.

Yesterday they occupied Martinsburg, and moved down towards Harper's Ferry, but this morning no intelligence of their invading Maryland again has come to hand.

Important movements of troops have been made that are not likely to permit a repetition of the last raid.

The heaviest losses are said to have been in Averill's command in the battle of Sunday.

The rumored death of Colonel Mulligan is not yet fully confirmed. Hunter is at Harper's Ferry and says he knows nothing positive about it. This daring Rebel movement is evidently made upon the idea that our forces are withdrawn.

There is good reason now to believe that Early's force will not cross in this movement into Maryland. They may invade Pennsylvania.

THE VERY LATEST.

GEN. HUNTER'S COMMAND.

REPORTS GREATLY EXAGGERATED.

GENERAL AVERILL AT WILLIAMSPORT, MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The evening edition of the *American* publishes the following:—

We have been able this morning to ascertain nothing definite with regard to the Rebel movements at Martinsburg, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, further than the fact that most of the exciting stories in circulation on Monday evening were either unfounded or greatly exagerated.

As far as we can ascertain this morning, General Averill has not been killed, as reported, but was compelled by a greatly superior Rebel force to fall back to the Potomac through Martinsburg, to Williamsport, Maryland, carrying with him the garrison at that point.

Whether the Rebels occupied Martinsburg last night is not known; but of its evacuation by our troops there seems to be no doubt.

This morning trains to Frederick and Washington went out as usual, and a train for Sandy Hook left at 7:45 A. M.

The suspension of telegraph operations last night are said to have been caused by the storm of wind blowing down a pole.

General Hunter has, however, forbidden all telegraphic communication with Harper's Ferry, and of course we have nothing direct from that vicinity.

THE LATEST FROM ATLANTA

NO FIGHTING SINCE FRIDAY

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—There is nothing further official from Atlanta. No fighting had occurred up to yesterday morning.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Hundred Days' Men.

General Sandford had another interview with the War Department to-day on the question of the exemption of hundred days' men. The War Department adheres to its old decision not to exempt, but will credit such term services on the full term of draft.

Ceremonies at Easton.

EASTON, July 26.—The inauguration of Dr. Cattell, as President of Lafayette College, took place this afternoon. Ex-Governor Pollock, president of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory address. After the meeting of the Society of the Alumni the corner stone of the Astronomical Observatory was laid on College Hill. The commencement exercises take place to-morrow. The town is full of strangers

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor. 25th inst., 10½ A. M., off Absecom, fell in with the steamer Staten Islander, Campbell, from New York for Fort Royal, in a sinking condition; wind blowing heavy from S. S. E. After laying by her for three hours, succeeded in getting off the crew and passengers—22 in all, and brought them to this port. When last seen the Staten Islander was sinking rapidly, her fires out, and the water up to her main deck.

Steamer De Molay, Sampson, from City Point, with 300 sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Medical Director.

Steamer S. P. Thorne, Thorne, from New York, 25 hours, with mdse to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Sarah Larsen (Br.), Hopkins, 26 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom.

Schr Zenas Snow, ——, 30 days from Matamoras, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Goodspeed, Baxter, 4 days from Hampton Roads, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary, Tice, from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Schr Governor Burton, Peacock, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr General Scott, Darrah, 5 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to captain.

Schr Louisa Frazer, Steelman, 5 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.

Schr O. M. Pettit, Clark, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Arctic, Fisher, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr E. F. Lewis, Lee, 8 days from Portland, with plaster to Baker & Folsom.

Schr H. F. Reeves, Stanford, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr May, Kelly, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

HOW, IN MILITARY OPERATIONS, TO KNOW UP FROM DOWN, AND RIGHT FROM LEFT.

The late accounts from the Shenandoah valley for a long time led us to believe that instead of an army of raiders marching on Washington, a column of our own troops must be making a diversion in favor of GRANT. When we at last learned that there was no longer any doubt that the enemy was marching rapidly up the Shenandoah valley, we made up our minds that a column of our troops certainly aimed at taking Richmond by a surprise flank movement from the direction of Lynchburg. The great panic of farmers, who came hurrying northward, driving their stock, was inexplicable when we recollected that if the column proved to be the enemy, he must be getting away as fast as possible. But soon the enemy did appear; he eat, he burned, he pillaged, and he pillaged, and, worst of all, we found out that he could arrive down the valley by marching up it. Moreover, after he had gorged himself with food, and his wagons with plunder, the newspapers made him fly down the valley, when we thought there was no more down to it.

This is truly startling, when an enemy is so alert that he arrives in front of the capital by taking the back track. What a dreadful idea is suggested of his speed, supposing him to make a forced march in the real direction of Washington!

This peculiarity of the Shenandoah valley, or of the Rebel marching, still continued to excite our surprise, when the *Army and Navy Journal*, speaking of what transpired after HUNTER'S retreat from Lynchburg, said:—"At "once the enemy moved up the Shenandoah, "and on Saturday, July 2, evidences of their "approach were numerous." This is fearful! Here is high military authority for saying that the enemy could not avoid getting to Washington. They evidently tried to get away, but on July 2, there could be no doubt about their early arrival. The military must really order a reconnoissance, and see why it is that when the enemy goes up the valley, he perforce comes down, and when he goes down he comes up.

Not long ago we were reading a description of the fortifications above the mouth of Stono river, in South Carolina. According to it, Legareville had either been ferried across the Stono, or else the river had lately changed its base. Knowing that the land was anything but free-soil in those regions, and alighting on some other newspaper accounts, which spoke of places in positions where they could not have got without some convulsion of nature, of which we had not heard, we were forced to conclude that the towns had moved. This was especially gratifying, as old acquaintance with South Carolina had led us to believe that nothing at all moved there.

For the sake of the much-alluded-to future historian, who is likely to have a heavy enough job, without being perplexed in his attempts to follow the ups and downs and rights and lefts of some of the accounts of battles which have taken place, we purpose giving the rules by which persons who write about military matters may avoid describing one wing of an army engaged in a naval combat in several fathoms of water, or advancing backwards on the capital of the nation.

Up a valley is in the direction from which its streams flow. Down a valley is where its streams discharge their waters. Shenandoah valley is the valley of the Shenandoah river, which flows into the Potomac; consequently to go up the valley is to go away from Washington. The recollection of this description will prevent the enemy from making these extraordinary marches, and appearing just in the opposite direction from the one in which he was expected.

The right bank of a river and the left bank do not correspond with the right and left hands of an observer supposed to be looking up stream, but with the right and left hands of an observer supposed to be looking *down* stream. Keeping this in mind will much facilitate the movements of soldiers, who draw only five feet three inches of water, and who, at present, are often made to appear to fight while navigating streams of considerable depth.

TOLERANCE OF DIVIDED POLITICAL OPINION.

There can be no doubt that one of the most serious difficulties with which the Administration has had to contend in its efforts to put down the Rebellion, is the want of hearty unity among the people of the North. It is not our purpose just now to account for this fact. We are satisfied, at all events, that that theory of the matter which holds that every citizen who does not blindly and absolutely approve of every measure of the Administration is, therefore, in sympathy with treason, is entirely wrong.

It is far more charitable as well as reasonable to believe that comparatively few of the people in the non-seceded States have any friendly regard for the deluded men who are in arms against the national authorities, and striving, with a vigor and persistence worthy of a better cause, to destroy the Union. It by no means follows that he who does not think a particular war policy right, is therefore inimical to the war itself.

It would be obviously absurd to conclude that a farmer in Ohio, or a shoemaker in Massachusetts, is disposed to "give aid and comfort" to the Rebels, because he grumbles a little at the high tax on grain or on leather It is no less preposterous to assume that any citizen of Pennsylvania is necessarily solicitous for the success of the Rebellion, because he honestly entertains and dares to express the opinion that certain acts of the National Executive and Congress, designed to promote the triumph of our arms in the present contest, are likely to have, in practical operation, a directly opposite effect.

Such illiberality in the construction of the motives of those of our neighbors who do not altogether agree with us in judgment as to the war policy of the Administration, is not only irrational, but it is fitted to drive into open opposition to the Administration hundreds of thousands of truly loyal and patriotic citizens, who have too much of the genuine spirit of freemen to be bullied by unjust suspicions and coarse invective into the support of measures which they conscientiously believe to be unsound in point of principle and prejudicial to the public welfare in their actual tendency.

Allowance should be made also for the gradual but sure awakening of the great body of our people to a true knowledge of the real issues involved in the present struggle, which at first dawned slowly upon the public mind. It is of course difficult for professed politicians to comprehend the ignorance that prevailed with regard to the increasing causes of strife which at last culminated in the atrocious overt act of the Rebels; but they must bear in mind that long years of peace and prosperity had lulled the nation into a slumberous apathy of trading and manufacturing for gain, and planting and harvesting crops. Out of this stupor we were rudely aroused with the shock of war; and it is only since then that our people are studying and learning for themselves the long preparation and deep design of the traitorous fiends at Richmond. Day by day the men of the North know more of these, and only sufficient time and fair argument is needed to weld them into perfect harmony, not only in support of the war, but the great and necessary reforms growing out of it.

He who does not, as a mere partisan, yield an implicit and unqualified assent to all that is done or advised by the Administration is not, therefore, hostile to the Government. On the contrary, he perhaps is the truest and wisest patriot who cares more for his country than for those who may be temporarily charged with the conduct of its affairs. While statesmen are not infallible, the people whom they rule by election should never concede to them that unquestioned sway which belongs only to the unerring government of God! Nor will the ministers of any nation, if duly conscious of their liability to mistakes of judgment in the execution of their great trust, and virtuously inclined to discharge it only for the good of their constituents, ever wish to free themselves so entirely from public criticism as to make their own unrestrained will and unaided intelligence the sole dependence and guarantee of national safety and happiness.

In short, every citizen of a democratic Government like ours, who ventures to express his honest doubt of the expediency of any measure of the Administration, is not therefore to be denounced as a traitor. His patriotism, if not his wisdom, may be at the bottom of his dissent. And if those who claim to be the special friends of "the powers that be," would only fully recognize and act upon this reasonable view of the subject, the people of the North might be as nearly united as to all the essential conditions and aims of this war as are the people of the South.

FAILED.

Among the wonders that figure in the Arabian tales, our juvenile credulity was particularly startled by the description of a tent which could be held in the hollow of the hand, but had the capacity for covering a mighty host. We have often been reminded of that curiosity while dwelling upon the significance of certain little monosyllables, which are easily pronounced with a single breath, but enclose a world of meaning. Smith failed yesterday. So the papers report, and many acquaintances of Smith discuss the event. As a failure is not a novel occurrence, few persons pause to think over the peculiar calamity that has befallen Smith.

Yet the "dreadful accidents" which gorge the gossips, and loom largely in the public prints, have frequently less of real tragedy, and always less food for thought, than such disasters as that which has overtaken this man. Smith may have labored through the best portion of a lifetime, wasted the vigor of youth, tasked his tact, strained his energies, studied while others slept, to build up a great business and achieve wealth. He may have thrown his whole soul into his pursuit, and shut himself from all unproductive pleasures.

At length he has found himself at the head of a house, with hundreds of thousands invested in the transactions of trade, a vast circle of credit, and wide influence in the community. He has begun to turn his thoughts to the enjoyment of means so hardly earned. He has established his family in a luxurious house. The gayeties of fashion glitter around those who are dear to him, and he himself forsakes the counting-room to mingle among those light-hearted ones who joyously flit through life like butterflies among the blooms. Suddenly a cloud darkens the sky that seemed so sunny.

A storm crashes over the commercial world, and sweeps away hundreds who but yesterday appeared to have built, like the wise man, upon a rock, but had really raised their structures of trade upon the shifting sands. Smith has trusted some of these wrecked ones heavily, and when they fall the foundations of his house are shaken. He feels his foothold giving way, but struggles manfully, even desperately, to maintain his credit, meet all his engagements, and ride out the gale. But the hurricane drives with a fury, hundreds of thousands of dollars are swallowed up by the advancing tide of disaster, and on a certain day Smith finds himself unable to meet his notes. Appeals to the money-lenders are of no avail—his circumstances have been opened to prying eyes, and his credit is not worth a cent. He goes to his home a ruined man. His best years have been spent in toil for nothing.

He is a strong-souled man if he does not yield to despair. All his work is to do over again if he would be a man of wealth; but in view of what has happened, will he have the heart for a second strife? Following the breaking down of his business comes that sore trial, the breaking up of a splendid home. His wife—now thoroughly a woman of fashion and in love with luxury—must give up the imposing palace, the carriage, the dazzling assemblies, and the gorgeous furniture, and preside over an humble household, where ordinary comforts are alone to be expected.

His daughters—equally habituated to a brilliantly dissipated existence, and perhaps about to achieve a fine matrimonial exploit—will fall out of sight of their silken adorers. His son, just graduating as a fast young man, and learned in the art of doing nothing gracefully, is to become the contempt of his companions, with whom he will seek an intimacy, though without a cent in his pocket. Such changes are not always borne without breaking hearts. If the strong will of Smith finds the struggle almost too fierce for him, how can he look for firmness among the more trivial members of his family? These are some of the incidents of a failure.

In the descent from that palatial store in the great avenue of trade to the little shop in the by-street; and from that gorgeous mansion in the West End to the two-story brick near the outskirts of the town, there must be as terrible torture of the heart as most persons could bear and survive. Such men as Smith merit our deepest sympathy, and those of his kind are not few. Those who fall as the natural result of unfair dealing—who have carried a haughty brow through prosperity, or who have lived extravagantly upon the means of others—receive a deserved punishment, which, we can only hope, may improve their ways. But those who, like Smith, have earned their wealth, and who are ruined by the faults of others, are worthy of every aid the generous may extend.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

A Circular from Secretary Fessenden—Appeal to the People of the Country—Convincing Financial Argument—The Government Must be Sustained—We Can do so Without Foreign Assistance—Our Wants do not Exceed Our Resources—Those Investments Which Insure National Permanence are the Most Profitable.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.

Secretary FESSENDEN, under authority of the act of Congress of June last, empowering him to issue an amount not exceeding $200,000,000 in Treasury notes, etc., has to-day given notice that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories, and by the national banks designated and qualified as depositories, and financial agents, for treasury notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five, and payable twenty, years from August 15, 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and five thousand dollars, and in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars.

Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of the notes to the date of deposit.

Parties depositing $25,000 and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made.

No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Accompanying this advertisement in circular form is Secretary FESSENDEN'S appeal to the people of the United States, in which he says:—The circumstances under which this loan is asked for and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad.

Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet, yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparitive ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration. Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit unimpaired to posterity the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it.

This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct through a series of years war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power.

It has at the present moment great armies in the field facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of hopeless exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate, as it sees, and because it sees the near approach of a final and fatal consummation.

Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged. Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded me means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war; you proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against its foes everywhere with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history. The securities offered have been as readily assumed and your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to make the public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed; munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace.

This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or to ask whether he can so convert his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so sure and profitable as that which tends to insure the national defence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing.

The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable in a great degree to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin.

The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to various speculations, a consequent increase of prices and violent fluctuations. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress. In this regard, I deem it but just to say, that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point.

Legislators, like all others, have much to learn. In a new condition of affairs, an entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that early efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To its heavy burdens a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as to occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time, and caution, and vast labor; and with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform, and I am happy to say that the daily results are proving the internal revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors.

In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about $4,500,000, while the corresponding month of this year returned about $15,500,000 under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation at the last day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience make the officers employed in collecting the revenue enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Still much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired.

The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of the existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system, as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the National credit. Only one resolution, and a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities, but without the aid of a patriotic people any Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place those securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith, and honor, and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder, and peace once more restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The financial state of the country and the high rate of foreign exchange operate very injuriously upon the operations of the foreign missionary societies; and the American Board for Foreign Missions has been obliged to issue a circular calling upon the churches for additional subscriptions to the amount of $100,000. The financial year ends August 31, and the Board and its friends feel great anxiety lest the year should close with a heavy debt upon it.

ESCAPE OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR—HIS ADVENTURES, &c.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

The letter copied below gives a very piquant account of the capture and escape of a telegraph operator stationed at Union City, Tennessee, and captured with the notorious Colonel Hawkins—a capture, by the way, which never would have occurred, had either of the two propositions proposed by Colonel Lawrence, of the 34th New Jersey, been acted on—one to evacuate, the other to reinforce, that post. The below was received by Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Moore, now commanding the 34th New Jersey:—

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, Fla., June 16, 1864.—My Dear Colonel Moore:—You will, I doubt not, be surprised to hear from me in this place. I have succeeded in making my escape from the Rebel prison in which I was confined along with two officers, one of whom was captured at Union City at the same time as myself. How fortunate you were to get out of it the night before! I was very anxious about you, for fear of your being taken on your way back to Columbus. My travels may interest you, and I will give you a short sketch of them.

After fighting six hours, and killing several Rebels, we were surrendered as prisoners of war, and marched twelve miles that day. With the exception of what I had on, I lost everything. We got to Trenton on Saturday, about noon, and remained till Monday morning. From that place we were marched through West Tennessee to West Point, Mississippi, on foot; here we were put on board cars, and sent to Mobile. All this time we were marched hard, and had little or nothing to eat. We arrived in Mobile, about the 20th of April, in a starving condition; the little given us to eat was rancid bacon and corn meal. We were kept in Mobile for five or six days, when we were sent to Americus, Georgia, via Montgomery, Alabama, and Columbus, Georgia, and from there to Macon, Georgia, from which place I made my escape. We were near starved out. About the 10th of May last, we cut a hole in the floor of our jail, and tunnelled out, making our escape on the morning of the 14th of May, about two o'clock A. M. The Rebs put bloodhounds on our track, but we fooled them by rubbing onions on our boots and clothes, which killed the scent. After a great many hardships and much suffering, we succeeded in reaching this place, after being thirty days on the way, walking three hundred and thirteen miles, mostly by night, going by river two hundred and fifty miles more, making about five hundred and fifty miles through Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, to our lines, living on the Confederates. We passed as furloughed men going home, and had forged papers, and by this means passed through the "enraged" militia of Southern Alabama, &c. We were nearly starved when we got here. I had only one pair of pants, and they were worn out before and behind, and an old shirt and hat—not much left of me but skin, bones, and life. I was dirty, filthy, and everything that was foul and loathsome. When we got here we reported to General Ashbuth, whom I knew in Columbus; he remembered me, and has been very kind to me; we are staying with him now waiting for transportation to New Orleans or New York. I will soon be in Columbus. Since March 24 I have walked something over six hundred miles, and been through the C. S. of A., damn 'em, most emphatically I say damn 'em. If you see ——— ———, say to him Dr. Murray came with me and is well, and will soon be at Columbus; also, say all the officers of the 7th Tennessee were well when we left them at Macon, Georgia; Captain Hayes had been sick, but was better. I will be in your town soon and will call and see you. Until then, my dear Colonel, I am yours, as ever.

EDGAR B. MCNAIRS,
Military Telegraph Operator, U. S. Army.

* He alludes to Captain Smith, of General Brayman's staff, being sent to Union City under Military escort, for information as to the probable designs of the Rebels. Colonel M. accompanied the expedition.

Married.

ADAMS—MURGITROYDE.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, MR. JAMES M. ADAMS to Miss MARY MURGITROYDE, all of this city.

AMES—SMALLWOOD.—On the 24th inst., at Camden, N. J., by Rev. C. W. Bentley, Mr. FISHER AMES, of Delaware, to Miss REBECCA A. S. SMALLWOOD, of Camden, N. J. (Delaware and Baltimore papers please copy.)

ROOT—MEGEE.—On Tuesday evening, July 19th, 1864, by the Rev. R. J. Pattison, Mr. EDWIN O. ROOT to Miss CARRIE S. MEGEE, both of this city. (New York and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.)

DOUGALL—MATILE.—On the 25th inst., in St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. Washburn, Rector of Trinity Church, JAMES DUNCAN DOUGALL, of Montreal, C. W., and Miss LAURE EMILIE MATILE, of Washington, D. C.

MCCLAIN—FRAME.—On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. Dickerson, Mr. AARON W. MCCLAIN to Miss ANNIE E. FRAME, all of this city.

MCMAHON—WILSON.—On the 9th ult., in Philadelphia, by the Rev. D. Washburn, of Trinity Church, THOMAS MCMAHON and MARGARET WILSON, all of this city. No cards.

Died.

BOLTON.—At Atchatalaya Bayou, Louisiana, on 20th May, 1864, of fever contracted in the army, Orderly Sergeant JOSEPH C. BOLTON, Co. K, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of this city.

JOHNSTON.—On Wednesday morning, 27th inst., in camp, near Petersburg, Va., ROBERT M. JOHNSTON, son of James F. Johnston, in the 17th year of his age.

LIPPENCOTT.—On Sunday, the 24th inst., MARY LIPPENCOTT, in the 74th year of her age, relict of the late David Lippencott, of Mount Holly.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Folwell, Mount Holly, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her Philadelphia friends will leave Walnut street wharf at 8 o'clock A. M.

MAITLAND.—On the 25th inst., MRS. MARGARET MAITLAND, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 519 Powell street, above Fifth street, below Spruce street, on Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock, and at 9 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

MOORE.—On the 24th instant, WILLIAM JEHU MOORE, son of Irvin A. and Mary Moore, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in Upper Darby township, on Fourth day (Wednesday) afternoon, July 27th, at 3 o'clock.

MCDOUGAL.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, ANNA M. BROOKS, wife of Samuel A. McDougal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

REES.—On Sabbath afternoon, the 24th instant, MARIA REES, relict of George Rees, in the 72d year of her age.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Repplier, No. 1231 Race street. Funeral service at St. John's Lutheran Church Race street.

WADLEIGH.—At Detroit, Mich., July 23d, ALBRA WADLEIGH, of this city.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

OBITUARY—COLONEL COVODE.

Camp Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, July 18th, 1864.—At a meeting of the officers of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, on motion, Major W. M. Biddle was called to the Chair, and Surgeon J. M. Junkin appointed Recorder.

The meeting being organized, a committee of five being appointed, Captains F. R. Parks, Joseph Andrews, D. F. Smith, Lieutenant James R. Grant and Assistant Surgeon W. B. Price, the following preamble and resolutions were drafted and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, In a cavalry engagement near St. Mary's Church, Va., on the 24th day of June last, Colonel GEO. H. COVODE, commanding Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his regiment in action, and has since deceased; and

Whereas, As brother officers and personal friends of the late Colonel, we deeply and sincerely feel the great loss we, in common with his family and numerous friends, are called upon to sustain; and

Whereas, We feel anxious to pay to his memory a last tribute of respect in giving public expression to our feelings, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel George H. Covode who nobly fell a martyr to the cause of human liberty and justice and truth, We recognize the hand of a Divine Providence, who "doeth all things well," and to whose will we would humbly submit in this as in all things else.

Resolved, That to us who were honored with co-commands under him, Colonel Covode had, as an officer, gained the entire possession of our confidence; while, as a man, he had won our whole hearts by his uniform kindness and urbanity of manner, we both loved and respected him for his many virtues of mind and heart.

Resolved, That the Regiment once honored with his command, has met with a loss it will long and deeply feel.

Resolved, That to his family, upon whom falls the heaviest blow of anguish and suffering, we would respectfully beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy and deep sorrow at their irreparable loss, believing that God, who ever "tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," will in time heal the acuteness of their grief.

Resolved, That having offered up his life as a sacrifice to maintain the unbroken integrity of his country his country owes him everything of honor and gratitude. To the nation, then, we bequeath his memory and name, which should ever stand high upon the records of her fitest heroes.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with these resolutions, be published in the leading newspapers in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Westmoreland county, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our | Will find our | Will find our
California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines,
California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines,
California Wines, | California Wines, | California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Berens, Graves, Hartshorne
Schmeele, Williams, Hartley, Muhlhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Pomley,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 16 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESS OR TO W. H. CARVIL.
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
THOROUGHLY DRILL-PROOF,
Thoroughly Burglar-Proof,
AND
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

THE LAST EDITION
OF
DAVID EVANS'
ROORBACKS NAILED TO THE COUNTER

His Article in Sunday Dispatch of 3d inst., Reviewed.

He first says:—"I, David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson, still stand by my challenge, as published in the "Press" of the 1st inst." Why does he continue to blow his trumpet in this way? Simply because he knows the Corn Exchange Bank will not furnish $1500 worth of Safes at their expense for any such object, or become mixed up in the matter in any way; therefore he can blow with impunity. He has evidently learned the lesson that discretion is the better part of valor, and that it is easier to fight behind breastworks than in the open field; therefore will not do late from his challenge—that is, will not make it practical. He next says Lillie acknowledges all his safes are not burglar-proof, &c.

Lillie acknowledges simply this and no more, that a Safe must be fairly drill-proof to be burglar-proof, and he claims that his Chilled Iron Safes are usually and generally, thoroughly and fairly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof; at the same time Lillie admits that it is possible and even probable that occasionally there may be a mercantile Safe not so thoroughly chilled as it ought to be, although great care is used to have them as uniform as possible.

The writer next says he has been testing one of Lillie's Safes every morning, and says he has succeeded in drilling a hole through it. He does not say that he has an apparatus got up for the occasion, and one not practical for a burglar to carry with him; that he uses an enormous pressure, &c.; but not withstanding all this it is evident the Safe is not as hard as usual, (for he would not succeed as he does. He next asserts—as he has drilled this he can drill any of Lillie's. This is mere assertion and not proof, and he will have the opportunity hereafter to test his wonderful skill in drilling chilled iron to the satisfaction of the public.

The writer next introduces a bill of sale of one of Lillie's Safes to Weaver & Sprankle, and proceeds to show how he succeeded in duping them to make an exchange for one of Evans & Watson's. He says the Chicago "Tribune" of March 8, 1864, fell into their hands (that is, that he, David Evans put it into their hands), which contained an account of the burning of the Court House in Nevada county, Iowa. He also says by this account the Court House was burned in thirty minutes, together with $10,000 in greenbacks, and all the contents of one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and that this statement induced Mr. Weaver & Sprankle to make their exchange.

The following certificates will show how completely Messrs. Weaver & Sprankle were duped; and although David Evans has made the greatest efforts to dupe others, both in the city and country, by secretly circulating this same false statement, to my knowledge this is the only instance of success, over which it would seem he is now disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party thus duped.

The above statement was made by one Ross, was absolutely false, and $150 was paid by a safe-maker in Chicago to obtain it, and I have no doubt David Evans knew it when he published this paper. On the contrary, certificates were published in the Chicago papers about the same time; besides, it is his habit to circulate and publish such statements after they are publicly known to be false. I now offer the statements of the Judge of Nevada county, and another prominent man of Iowa City, to show the whole facts in this case, and have other certificates of the same character on hand.

NEVADA, Iowa, February 20, 1864.—I hereby certify that the safe used by T. J. Ross, as Treasurer, which was in the Court House on the night of December 31, 1863, when said Court House was burned, was by me purchased in November, 1856, in Iowa City, of the World's Safe Company, from their agent, M. Less, of 186 delivered there. Said safe was manufactured by said World's Safe Company in 1851, and was a small safe, about two and a half feet high and two feet wide, and stood the fire as well as any safe of its size would have done, under the circumstances; it being, as every one knows, a very severe night, and said safe was in the south-east corner of said Court House, and the wind blowing strong from the northwest, making it the hottest place for the said building. The safe fell from the second story, and lay in such a manner as to have the fire operate similar to a furnace. Said safe was in the fire and ruins from six o'clock in the evening till nine o'clock next morning. When opened, we found part of the money somewhat charred, but the bulk of it was legible.

E. C. EVANS, County Judge.

IOWA CITY, February 24, 1864.—A. L. Winne, Esq., Agent for Lillie's Safes, Chicago:—I herewith send you some woodwork from the safe of Mr. Ross, which in a circular of Herring & Co. is stated to be "burnt to ashes or a perfect charcoal." The woodwork that is yet in the safe is perfect, except scorched a little, notwithstanding they doubtless set fire to it by letting the air in when opened, and allowing it to burn after taking out the contents. There is no doubt but if proper judgment had been used in opening the safe, it could have had a new door, and with very little expense be fit for use again, and everything in it preserved perfect.

Mr. Ross was in your store, but did not let himself be known at the time he gave it. A Co. the letter. They offered him $150 for the old safe. He states that he had eight of his nine thousand dollars with him. The safe was not one of Lillie's, but a small size of World's Safe Co., 1861 make. Yours, respectfully,

E. T. SEYMOUR.

Now what are the facts in this case? Simply that the Safe was not Lillie's, but made in 1851 by the World's Safe Company, when they used fire brick for filling, and not made as Lillie now makes Safes, and instead of its contents being reduced to ashes, nearly all was preserved, and with proper care the whole might have been, and the Safe was in the heat 15 hours instead of 30 minutes. Thus is this last Roorback nailed to the counter, but not until we have shown that the statements have been duly and clearly refuted; and this is the way that David Evans inconvertibly proves Lillie's Safe not fire-proof; and for him to say they are not burglar-proof is worse than folly, until he can so instruct his more advanced pupils that they may succeed better than they did in their attempt on the West Philadelphia Trust Fund Safe. I rather suspect his presence may be required to insure their success—more anon.

I see in the "Sunday Dispatch," of the 24th July, the Tioga County Bank robbery is again displayed by the same David Evans. I would merely say that the Safe was neither a Bank Safe nor Lillie's; that I have a letter voluntarily written to me by the Cashier, enclosing a copy of the letter to Evans & Watson, saying that they took the liberty to publish a part of it, in order to deceive the public. This copy can be seen at my depot. I would say also, that the Tioga County Bank have just ordered No. 1 National Bank Safe, Lillie's Chilled Iron, price $1050 This needs no comment. Another No shack nailed to the counter.

I see, also, in the same paper, a mangled extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, republished, that is the play of *Hamlet* again introduced with "Hamlet" left out. In my former answer to that article, I mentioned that the different ways of opening the common Safe as there described were of common occurrence and well known, and were so stated and had been previously published to the world, all which the writer found it convenient to leave out to meet his case in his retreat.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—I have just received in exchange for Lillie's Chilled Iron two large Evans & Watson's Safes from the Bank of Northern Liberties, and two large Evans & Watson's Safe from Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell, Bank Note Reporters, which I shall sell at very low prices. I do not call them *Fire-Proof*, as I might deceive the purchaser, I do not call them *Burglar-Proof*, as I might, and David Evans and Pearsoe Ferry Bridges.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, &c., for the following purposes, to wit:—

For repairs to Market Street Bridge, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs to Pearsoe Ferry Bridge, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn therefor, in accordance with existing ordinances, by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, upon estimates furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fifth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, &c., for repairs to Market Street and Pearsoe Ferry Bridges.

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ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling
WINE;
A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK.
TRY IT,
for sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
ST

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

WHAT IS THE MILITARY VALUE OF ATLANTA?

From the Times.

For three months, less a week, a column, rivaling in strength the great Army of the Potomac, has been forcing its way towards the city of Atlanta, in Georgia, its progress being disputed at every step by the second great army of the Confederacy. What is the object whose possession justifies such an expenditure of both offensive and defensive force, when either antagonist needs every man and every gun it can muster, in front of the Confederate Capital? In the first place, it is Atlanta itself—an modern, well-built city, now approaching its twenty-first year, but still sooner to reach its freedom birthday. Laid out in a circular form, with a radius of about a mile, it clusters within its strongly intrenched circumference (now that the war has brought an accretion of a fourth to its numbers,) a population of about twenty thousand souls.

From its protected situation, deep in the interior of the Confederacy, it was chosen at the out set as a great military depot of supplies and of material of war, and, furthermore, as a great military workshop. In this respect it has no equal in the central zone of the Confederacy. It is the Richmond of the West. Here are arsenals, foundries, furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops, laboratories, and factories, which have been busily supplying the Confederacy with munitions of war for the past three years. Here the finest and largest rolling mill in the South has been turning out iron rails for roads, and armor-plating for iron-clads, the latter in great abundance.

Here are factories for shot and shell, for pistols, powder, cartridges, and percussion caps, for gun-carriages, for small arms, for equipments, wagons and harnesses, shoes and clothing, and for many other purposes useful to the Rebel commissariat. Here also are railroad repair-shops of incalculable value to the enemy. At least two thousand people keep this valuable machinery in operation. We, with our surplus Springfields and Lowells, do not appreciate how illy the enemy can spare his single city. As a depot of supplies, also, as well as a manufactory, Atlanta has played an important part. But doubtless most of its stores and its completed goods have already been prudentially removed.

Next, Atlanta is one of the chief railroad centres in the Confederacy. Northerly runs the Western and Atlantic road to Chattanooga. Southwesterly, the Atlanta, West Point, and Montgomery road, connecting the former point with the capital of Alabama, thence with Mobile on the South, and with the whole Mississippi Valley on the West. Southeasterly runs the important road to Macon, and thence to Savannah. Easterly, the road to Augusta, and again to Savannah and to Charleston. To these we shall presently refer.

Besides these advantages, there is a topographical one of great importance. The chief military point in all the mountain region of this vicinity is Chattanooga. That we must continue to hold in force at all hazards. Its chief value, however, is in its defensive relation to East Tennessee, because from that point a column can easily throw itself on the communications of any hostile force which has passed through the mountain gaps to ravage the interior of the State. Accordingly, it is the key of all that lies behind its back; or, rather, it is the gate which closes up all that region from assault. But for penetrating Central Georgia, Atlanta is the true starting-point.

Atlanta is as essentially the door of Georgia as Chattanooga of Tennessee. Till it is seized, only cavalry can be used by us further south, and their raids must be hurried, temporary, often ineffective, and always hazardous. Even a movable infantry column, like that famous one of Sherman which traversed Mississippi from Vicksburg to Meridian, at the opening of this year, would be marched in this quarter with great peril, as the army in Atlanta could harass its rear. Now, betwixt these two main points extend the Alleghanies, ridging the whole face of the country into a mountainous formation. Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Taylor's Ridge, John's Mountain, Dug-Down Mountain, and other parallel ranges, break up the region lying between the Tennessee and the Chattahoochee.

So long as our base remains at Chattanooga, the enemy can always force us, in a southward march, to expend a campaign of several months in pressing him to Atlanta. We should have to fight him at long odds in such eyries as Buzzard's Roost, or turn him, as Sherman does, by flanking marches of one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles. But once carried, Atlanta is the new advanced position, and that labor is done once for all. To the southwest the country is still broken with the Alleghany chain, and due south of Atlanta is the formidable ridge of Pine Mountain. But, in the main, the region on the south and southeast is less rugged than that which Sherman's legions have already surmounted, and is less defensible.

From Atlanta branch out, like the sticks of a fan, important offensive lines in several southerly directions. First, lying not far from a common parallel of latitude, are the four important points of Selma, Montgomery, Opelika, and Columbus. Of these, Selma was once considered as very desirable, but its importance has doubtless been overrated. But Montgomery, the former capital of the Confederacy, is a point to be carried, and probably to be held. Opelika is of considerable value, both on account of its proximity to Atlanta, and because of the juncture at that point of two railroads.

The capture of Opelika will absolutely sever railroad communication between the eastern and western zones of the Confederacy. Indeed, it is probable that Rousseau has already cut the track of this Montgomery railroad. But with Atlanta ours, the work could be made final instead of temporary. Lastly, on the east and southeast are Athens, Milledgeville, Macon, and Augusta, the two latter important as railroad junctions, as all are in other respects.

Now, the retention of Atlanta by the enemy affects these different points in his rear. Its occupation absolutely uncovers some of them. Good retreat towards Augusta, as he probably would, the first series of four points is open to us without a struggle. If he retreats to the northwest, which is almost impossible, he uncovers all the others, which are still more important. It must be remembered that these rolling and fertile valleys on which Sherman is entering have been of great service to the Confederacy for supplies of food and forage, only surpassed, indeed, by Texas, Tennessee, and West Virginia. It must also be noted that Sherman, in taking Atlanta, plants himself directly across the road of communication between the Seaboard and the Valley States.

Expeditionary forces, sent out by that General, who has shown himself the most consummate master of movable columns, will sever the transmission of supplies by railroad, and will menace garrisons at other points, as he has already done at Rome and at Rosswell, and is about to do at Atlanta. At Rosswell, the largest cotton and woolen factory in the State has fallen into our hands. At Columbus, Macon, and Augusta are arsenals and ordnance factories, for cannon, rifles and pistols. At Augusta are the immense powder mills on which the Southern Confederacy almost solely depends. The vital resources of the Confederacy are all threatened by the capture of Atlanta, and their fall would almost destroy it. In the words of the Jew:—

"You take my life,
When you do take the me ans whereby I live."

Now, perhaps, we may better see why the bloody fields of Resaca, Kenesaw, and Atlanta have been fought, when the enemy would gladly double his lines on the shore of the Appomattox. We also must not forget in our valuation of the campaign, that an army has been kept employed, which is large enough, used defensively, to trouble us in Virginia, but yet not large enough, unfortunately for the enemy's schemes, to hold off the grasp of Sherman on Atlanta.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN EUROPE.

From the Tribune.

As soon as the Government of Denmark received the official information that neither the English Ministry nor even the tories would render them any aid in their war against the German Powers, they perceived the necessity of opening direct negotiations with their opponents, in order to put an end to a war which could not possibly terminate in their favor. The youngest brother of the King, Prince John of Glucksburg, was therefore immediately sent to Prussia, to treat with the King and his Prime Minister, Bismark. We learn from Berlin that the Prince has passed through that city *incognito*, and at once repaired to Carlsbad, where the King and his Prime Minister are still staying.

This first step towards the conclusion of peace was soon followed by a second one. The Ministry, at the head of which was Bishop Monrad and which represented the uncompromising war party, was dismissed and a new one was formed under the presidency of Count Moltke, who is reported to be a strong peace man, and one of the leaders of the ultra-reactionist party. It may be well to remark here, that in Denmark proper and in the Duchies a large and powerful portion of the aristocracy have been all the time opposed to the war.

In Denmark proper, which has had for many years a very democratic constitution, the aristocracy, chagrined at the loss of their privileges and influence, have regarded the estrangement which has taken place between the Danish and German nationalities as being to a large extent due to the rule of the Democratic party, and they are, in general, less opposed than the mass of the people to the German influence. In the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein some of the richest land-owners were, for the same reason, greatly opposed to the agitation of the nationality question, and therefore in favor of preserving the relation of the two Duchies with Denmark proper.

In the Duchies, the Danish party are at present entirely powerless. What they may attempt and be able to accomplish for Denmark will become apparent within the course of a few weeks or months. As yet we have, as to the intentions of the Danish King and the new Cabinet, nothing but the vaguest and most incredible rumors. One account says that the Government will make a last attempt to preserve the integrity of the Danish dominions, by offering to enter the German Confederation with the whole of Denmark proper.

The idea is not altogether novel; one of the strongest war papers of Copenhagen, the *Dagbladet*, suggested some time ago, that if the Great Powers of Europe set aside the Treaty of London of 1852, the claim of Christian IX to the throne of Denmark proper also ceased, and the Danish people would be at liberty to decide whether they preferred a republic, or to be annexed to Sweden and Norway, or to join the German Confederation. It is possible that Austria and Prussia might be favorably disposed towards the plan, believing that it might defeat the nationality movement, and the efforts for uniting all the German States into one German empire.

For the German people, the transfer of the Danish fleet to the German Confederation would be a strong temptation; but a very large portion of the Liberal party, we believe, would altogether refuse to listen to it, considering the reception of a foreign national element as a great drawback to the development of the German nationality and the establishment of a German empire. England, France, and Russia would be equally opposed to such a scheme, and would undoubtedly unite to prevent it. From present appearances, this plan of a reception of all Denmark into the German Confederation stands but little chance of being adopted, though, should another effort be made to secure from the German Powers a recognition of the union of the two duchies with Denmark proper, this proposition would receive more favor than any other.

Another report is that the King of Denmark will endeavor to induce Prussia to annex Holstein, Lauenburg, and South Schleswig as far as the Schlei (the frontier line offered by the Danes at the recent London Conference), and to consent to the incorporation of the rest of Schleswig with Denmark. Although Herr von Bismark has recently won the reputation of being one of the shrewdest as well as most unscrupulous of European statesmen, it may well be doubted whether he will be daring enough to outrage the public opinion of all Europe by such a course.

But while the character of the peace propositions made by Denmark still remains a secret, we are again assured that peace will undoubtedly be soon concluded. England still continues her efforts to come to an understanding with France. The last document from the latter power is not so absolutely pacific as those which preceded it, for it very distinctly hints at complications that may arise out of the Danish question; at the same time, however, it continues to profess the deepest interest in the solution of that question, in conformity with the principle of the sovereignty of every nationality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO VOLUNTEERS.—$550 BOUNTY.—OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, No. 422 WALNUT STREET, July 25, 1864.

All persons proposing to volunteer, whether liable to draft or exempt, can enlist as Representative Recruits. They are entitled to the Government Bounty of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for three years' enlistment, and, in addition, this Committee will pay to those recruited at their office the City Bounty of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS from their principals. They will thus receive, in all, SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

The payments of the Committee are made in cash, on the day of enlistment. It has been decided to aid in raising troops and filling the quota of the city, there is no charge for commission or brokerage.

Apply at the office of the Committee, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.

jy26-4t

☞ REPRESENTATIVE RECRUITS.—Office Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee, No. 422 WALNUT Street, July 25, 1864.—

Gentlemen not liable to draft, and ladies who desire to put into service Representative Recruits, are informed that this Committee will endeavor to procure them, on receipt of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which is paid to the recruit in addition to the city and Government bounties.

As the War Department has decided to pay to such recruits for three years the United States bounty of three hundred dollars, they thus receive in all SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

The patriotic of both sexes will thus be enabled, at a moderate expenditure, to have themselves represented in the armies of the Union, and to aid the Government in the most efficient manner.

jy26-4t J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treas'r pro tem.

☞ A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIzens of the Twenty-third Ward will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, Frankford, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27, at 8 o'clock, to encourage Enlistments. Reports from the Enlistment Association and County Convention may be expected. RICHARD GARSED, Chairman.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Secretary. jy26-2t*

☞ THE COMING DRAFT.

TO ENROLLED CITIZENS.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND

TWENTY ALIEN AND CONTRABAND

SUBSTITUTES.

Call at once at the Agency,

No. 428 WALNUT STREET,

and secure a Substitute that will exempt you from service during the time of his enlistment, viz.:—Three years.

The draft will certainly take place on

SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Do not fail to call at once.

jy25-3t S. H. JOSEPH & CO.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street.

Under the call for Troops of July 18, 1864, the CITY BOUNTY will be paid, as follows: To Recruits duly mustered for One Year, One Hundred Dollars. To Recruits mustered for Two Years, Two Hundred Dollars. To Recruits mustered for Three Years, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Proper certificates of credit to the city must be filed in advance with the Commissioners as heretofore.

Principals placing Substitutes in service will be paid in the same manner.

By order of the Commission.

jy22-6t ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia, July 20, 1864.—The rates of freight on all kinds of merchandise transported over the main line, and the Delaware Railroad, with its connections, will be advanced twenty (20) per centum on rates as per published tariffs, hereafter, date of January 18 and April 1, 1864.

This advance to take effect Monday, July 25.

H. F. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

CHARLES K. IDE, Master of Transportation. jy21-6t

☞ OWN YOUR COLLIERIES AND GET YOUR COAL AT COST.

THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL

To about half the market price, offered by the

BROAD MOUNTAIN MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

is successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.

The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—

Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.

The price of each Share in the present series is $12 50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).

The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now..... $12 25

The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—

For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $2 25
Transportation over branch railroad..... 35
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia..... 3 10
Transportation from depot to yard..... 10
Yard expenses..... 25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house.. 50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia..... — 6 55

Difference between market price and cost price, $5 70

This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 40.

Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.

But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.

The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE.
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.

For further information, and for shares (at $12 50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the

OFFICE, NO. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.

For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOYER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.

The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4 50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.

HENRY SCHMOELE,

jy14-3m TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Alleghany River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwesterly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, however, these wells would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued productive above one hundred days or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same identical line, and would necessarily be the *continuation of the identical same gorge* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be exaggeration, if, by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and thereby, the result would be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well, or pumping, a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth or bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow; Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and there seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $117,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a saw house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,500 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete this fine property, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. Some subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, and so reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 400 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Philadelphia.

FAHY & BROTHER,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS. Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS, DOCK STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, ARCHIBALD GETTY, STEPHEN P. SOUDER. jy4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy7

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $1 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $1 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my8-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those shopping or LEAVING it, to "Wearing Pieces," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

Fine Printed Linen Cambric Dresses,
100 pieces Fulled, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.

JOHN SMICK, PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

jy21-6t G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,

je9 1f Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je8-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE, No. 531 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.

jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 4th day of August next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, until the 31st December, 1864, viz:—

Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twelve pounds of hominy; one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles; or one and a half pounds of tallow, four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding Officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks, and kidneys—fallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; coffee, roasted and ground; the candles, of sperm; sugar, New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office mentioned in the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, enter into the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: A. B, Guarantor.
C. D, Guarantor.
E. F.

——, 18—.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1864," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
jy12-tuths-6t Major and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—

Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Poles,
Shelter Tents, 8 oz. Duck,
Manilla Paper, 36x40,

samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the case of Flannel Drawers, samples at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they will make deliveries, and how soon they can begin the delivery of all they bid for.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing" (here insert the article bid for) and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. VINTON, Dep'y Qr. Mr. Gen., U. S. A.

jy20-6t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street, BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (16) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (850) eight hundred and fifty pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of twenty (20) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

jy18-12t

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, August 3, at 4 P. M., for 12-pounder Projectiles, to be delivered as follows, viz:—

6000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
50 12-pounder Shell, and
14 100-pounder Spherical Case,

at each of the following Arsenals:—

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.
Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, and
Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.

2000 12-pounder Solid Shot,
6000 12-pounder Shell, and
800 12-pounder Spherical Case,

at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.

These projectile are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid, down in the Ordnance Manual, the tensile strength of the iron to be not less than 18,000 lbs. per square inch.

Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals.

The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, and are to be delivered at the Arsenals free of charge for transportation or handling.

Bidders will state the rate at which they will deliver. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of projectiles they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers or dealers, or who are known to the Department to be capable of executing the work proposed for.

Should any party obtaining a contract offer she'l other than those cast in his own foundry, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Forms of bid can be obtained at the above named arsenals.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated July 18, 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for 12-pounder Projectiles."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brig.-General, Chief of Ordnance.

jy19 tuths 1&3

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 3 doors above Chesnut, and No. 131 S. SEVENTH Street.

250 BOXES D. STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.

150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
325 boxes Original Detersive.
500 boxes Simpson's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.

All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.

J. POWER, No. 16 S. WATER Street.

jy23-12t

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATErials for the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 30, 1864.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 1st day of AUGUST next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endor

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Removal of Johnston and the Appointment of Hood.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 21.

The very few instances in which the President has exercised the power of removal, and the known notorious incompetency of the officers heretofore removed by him, should go far to satisfy every one that nothing but the most urgent State necessity has compelled him to relieve General Johnston of his command. The fewness of removals, considered in connection with the success of our arms, shows that the President is a good judge of military merit and ability, makes good appointments, and has seldom reason to repent his selection.

We believe that where he has acted solely on the dictates of his own judgment he has made no mistakes; but much deference is due to the opinions and wishes of large bodies of the people, not because they are the best judges of military worth and efficiency, but because it is sometimes better to do wrong, and satisfy the people, than to do right and disoblige them. The President has had ample opportunity to test the military worth of Johnston; those who condemn the removal have had comparatively none; and no matter what had been their opportunities, they know nothing about military affairs or the qualifications of military men.

We all voted for the President as our ruler because we thought him best fitted to command, and we to obey. We who selected him to drive the car of State should not now perplex and embarrass him by seizing hold of the reins ourselves. Nothing is more dangerous than for a nervous, scary rider to seize hold of the reins when the horse threatens to kick or run off.

Republican Government is a monstrous and absurd failure if the people have no faith in the men they select for office, and find it necessary to dictate to and rule their rulers. All the attempts to dictate measures and make appointments for the President proceed from an ignorant, reckless, and corrupt spirit of demagogueism. In the beginning of the war it was exhibited in a perfect tornado of anger with the President because he preferred making appointments of men as officers who had military knowledge and qualifications, rather than of those who knew nothing about military affairs—and who were too old to learn anything about them—for the favorites with the ignorant demagogues, who abused West Point and the President, were stump orators over fifty. Time has since amply proved that West Pointers—men who have learned the science of war at school, and its practice in camp—are best fitted to command large armies. Old stump orators may stumble into victories, but they will generally fail; and it is almost treasonable to place them in command when their failures may do serious harm.

The people have seen enough of Johnston's retreats to satisfy them that, if let alone by the Government, he had no idea of making a stand this side the Gulf of Mexico. If he could not hold the strong position of Kenesaw Mountain, much less would he have held the weak one about Atlanta. The people do not generally know that all the while that Johnston has been retreating before Sherman, he has had an army approaching nearer in numbers to that of his adversary than Lee ever had when he has won his great victories. Indeed, at Dalton, and ever since he left there, his army has been large enough to justify and render it his duty to deliver battle.

The *Whig* makes a new issue. The ground of of its complaint is not the removal of Johnston, but the preference which, it *supposes*, was given so Hood over Hardee. Does the *Whig* know whether Hardee would have accepted the appointment? In fact, Hardee had been tendered and refused the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Be this as it may, the President, after anxious consultation with the best military authorities, concluded to appoint Hood. No man in the Confederacy was so much interested in retaining Johnston in command, if he were likely to win a victory, as the President. No man had so good an opportunity to form a correct opinion of his merits. He came, under these circumstances, to the deliberate conclusion that Johnston was unfit to command, and removed him. If there be any error in the case, it is that the removal was not made long ago. Lincoln delights in taking off heads as much as the King of Dahomey or the Emperor of Hayti. President Davis has a nice sense of honor, sets a high value on reputation, and removes none but the notoriously incompetent.

It is because he is so reluctant to remove officers that he is so cautious and fastidious in selecting and appointing them. We believe the appointment of General Hood a good one, not only from what we know of his past history, but because he has been selected by the President, who seems to be an admirable judge of the relative merits of men, and finds no occasion to repent to-day for the appointments made yesterday.

A Letter from Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, July 21.

We print below a document destined to become historical. The calm, dispassionate, and truthful recitals it gives of one of the most wanton and barbaric acts of the war needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of mankind and the verdict of history. It is due to Governor Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication addressed him by the Mayor of this city.

LEXINGTON Va., July 5.—Finding that the Yankees would take the town on saturday (17th), I left home near midnight, Friday night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, where I remained till Wednesday morning following, when, hearing the vandals had left, I returned. I had previously heard that my house had been burned, with all its contents. But as I treated none for the Yankees for the past two years, satisfied me that they would destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but I always supposed they would allow the furniture and my family clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yankees took possession of the town, Dr. Paton, Medical Director of Hunter's army, and who has been Marion county, Virginia, for my family, and my wife he was myself, and said he must have a room in the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, and, when breakfast was nearly over, remarked, in a manner half jocular, half serious, that he was glad to get a meal she would take in the house. Shortly after he left, without taking leave of any of the family, nor was he again seen by any of them.

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr Paton and Captain Ewens, of New York. Captain Ewens very promptly said that, being a surgeon, he was above committing private property, burning it would be a inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Hunter's head quarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife she should be unmolested in her house. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apprehensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed.

About half past 8 o'clock A. M. (Saturday) Captain Berry and his provost guard rode up, and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when Berry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to me the house. She replied that there must be some mistake in the matter of the order. He said it was a verbal order. She in said to him, "Can it not be delayed until I can see General Hunter?" "The order is peremptory," he replied, "and you have five minutes to leave the house." She then asked leave to remove her mother's, sister's, her own, and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused.

Immediately thereafter vamphene was poured on the parlor floor and carpets, which was set on fire in several places. My daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he ordered her, rear forward, and seized the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphene in the wardrobe, bureau drawers, and emptied the contents—taking out my clothing, which he said he intended to take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small granary over my ice house. Not a particle of flour, meat, or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Saturday.

My mother, now in her seventy-eighth year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grandchildren and servant. After my property had been fired the family fired her stable, located about forty feet from the house, with no other view than to burn her out. The stable caught twice, and would have been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Captain Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. The captain behaved like a gentleman towards my own and my mother's family.

Generals Averill, Crook, Sullivan and Duffie denounced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities. I am truly, and in haste, your friend, JOHN LETCHER.

Joseph Mayo, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Death of Captain John Mitchel.

From the Petersburg Express, July 23.

We deeply regret to announce that Captain John Mitchel, of the artillery, so nobly identified with the defence of Morris Island, and lately of Fort Sumter, was killed on Tuesday last on the parapet of Fort Gumter. Captain Mitchel was a young officer of great gallantry, and had won most honorable distinction, not only by the exhibition of the highest order of courage, but also by those attainments which win the confidence of the soldiers as of his superior officers.

This is the second gallant son that Mr. Mitchel has lost in this war. We deeply sympathize with the afflicted family in their sad bereavement.

Money and Clothing Furnished by Hagerstown to the Rebel Raiders.

The following requisition was made by the Rebel General John McCausland, upon the citizens of Hagerstown, and the amount furnished, and received as satisfactory by the raiders:—

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 6, 1864.—General Order, No. —. In accordance with the instructions of Lieutenant-General Early a levy of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars is made upon the inhabitants of this city; the space of five hours is allowed for the payment of the same in United States funds.

A requisition is also made for all the vermont stores. The following articles will also be furnished from the merchandize now in the hands of the citizens or merchants, viz.: 1,500 suits of clothes, 1,500 hats, 1,500 pairs of shoes or boots, 1,500 shirts, 1,500 pairs drawers, and 1,500 pairs socks. Four hours are allowed for their collection.

The Mayor and council are held responsible for the execution of this order, and in case of non-compliance, the usual penalty will be enforced upon the city.

JOHN McCAUSLAND,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

The town of Hagerstown having complied with the foregoing requisition by paying in cash twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), and having also furnished the specific articles therein mentioned to the utmost of their ability, I hereby certify to the fact, and place the town under the protection of the Confederate forces, releasing the citizens and their property from further contributions, and agreeing to shield both from further requirements.

JOHN McCAUSLAND, Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Coats	246	Shoes	121
Pants	200	Hats	83
Drawers	180	Shirts	228
Socks	274	Piece goods	1320 yards
Boots	100	Clothing	70 pieces and 2

J. C. VAN ROSSEN, Quartermaster.

Petersburg Undermined.

To the Editor of the Whig.

PETERSBURG, July 19.—The editors of the Richmond and Petersburg papers have been making fun of the declaration of the Northern press that Grant would soon startle the country with "another brilliant plot." Do you suppose that Grant has kept fifty thousand men in complete idleness for six weeks, or fancy that his whole time has been occupied in fortifying himself and organizing raids? If so, you will find yourselves vastly mistaken, and that within a very few days.

In what manner I came into possession of the facts I am about to narrate, is not material. Suffice it to say, they are facts, as time will prove. Perhaps a few hours may bring the dreadful realization, I tremble to think of it.

Know, then, our loved cockade city will soon be, if it is not at this very moment, thoroughly undermined. Grant, far from being content to blow up the "Rebel fortifications," has determined to destroy the entire city, as by a tremendous blast from the infernal regions. In a single instant every building on the principal streets of Petersburg will be lifted on high and scattered to the four winds of heaven.

You may laugh at this, but it is so. My informant has seen a diagram of the mines, which, when completed, will extend the length of Bollingbrook, Bank, Sycamore, and Old streets, and perhaps as far as the old fair grounds, on the south of the city. "This is incredible, and impossible on the face of it," you will say. Very well; you are welcome to your opinion. But you will be good enough to tell me what feat ever attempted with the pick and spade the Yankees have failed to execute; and will you explain to me the meaning of Grant's long inaction?

"Why do I not make my statement to General Lee, or print it in the *Express*?" you will naturally inquire. I answer frankly, because General Lee would rebuff me (at least I think so), and because the *Express* refuses positively to admit me to its columns. Many of your readers will fancy that I have been dreaming; but I can assure them that I am in my waking senses, never more so in my life, and sincerely desirous, by this timely warning, of averting one of the most awful catastrophes that ever befall an afflicted people. You can publish this or not, just as you choose. Respectfully,

CHAS. I. BROWNE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.—Some misapprehension seems to exist in regard to the purport and provisions of the special income tax passed during the last session of Congress for the year 1863. The first law passed for that year levied a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over $600 and under $10,000, and five per cent. for all over that amount. This tax has in many instances been paid. Where the income was derived from interests and dividends on loans, stock, &c., the amount was collected by the incorporated companies issuing them, who deducted the tax for the Government from the interests and dividends due. Where the income was derived from the profits of business, wages, salaries, rents, &c., the individual owner paid it directly to the collector. The special income tax law requires five per cent. to be added to the three per cent. already paid, and to the whole income, excepting the $600 allowance, rent actually paid, State and municipal taxes also allowed to be deducted. As the incorporated companies cannot now deduct the additional tax from interest and dividends already paid to their owners, each individual is required to add the amount thus due to Government to his income return, so that it shall embrace all his income, whether derivable from stocks, loans, rents, profits of business, wages, salary, or from any source whatever. The meaning of the law is that he shall pay for 1863 at the rate of 8 per cent. on all income over $600. An individual who had a clear income of $1000, of which $300 was derived from property in incorporated companies, paid to the collector the amount due on $700 only, which was $21, the other $9 being paid by the companies. Now he will have to make out his return for $1000, the additional tax on which will be $30, making $80 in all, as the law requires, or in other words, our taxes have been increased nearly threefold, with a very bright prospect ahead of having a still further increase.

THE DRAFT—DELEGATES.—Last evening a meeting of delegates from the different wards of the city, appointed for the purpose of devising means to avoid the draft by volunteering, was held in the Supreme Court Room. Mr. E. Harper Jeffries submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five from each Congressional district to devise means and submit a plan for recruiting in the seceded States. The resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed:—

First District—Wm. D. Moore, Dr. J. Heritage, J. W. Hicks, J. L. C. Hare, Charles Heritage.

Second District—Alfred Stringham, A. B. Penrose, R. M. Bathurst, James Trimble, Caleb Johnson.

Third District—Charles M. Wagner, John Fry, L. T. Walton, John Budd, Henry Shipley.

Fourth District—W. H. Mauger, H. Y. Louderback, John M. Riley, George A. Smith, Henry C. Lea.

Fifth District—J. H. McBride, W. H. Hunter, R. E. Wright, J. T. Vanhirk, William H. Rhawn.

On motion the committee was instructed to consult with the Citizens' Volunteer Bounty Committee in reference to the appointment of the recruiting agents.

A resolution was also adopted, recommending the committees of the several wards to have a thorough canvass made to ascertain the residence and term of service of all who have entered the naval or marine service, and recommending the offering of a premium of $25 to any person who shall procure a recruit or a substitute who shall be credited to the city.

The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

THE DRAFT IN CAMDEN.—The quota of Camden, under the late call of the President, is divided among the three Wards as follows:—North Ward, 149; Middle Ward, 132; and South Ward, 146. The authorities and enrolled citizens are making strenuous exertions to avoid a draft, City Councils offering bounties of one, two, and three hundred dollars for volunteers for one, two, and three years. Last Thursday, a meeting of enrolled men was held upon the subject, when it was resolved to solicit subscriptions from the citizens to be added to the amount appropriated by Councils and the Board of Freeholders. About $1000 were thus raised, and the work is still favorably progressing. An address by the enrolled men has been issued, one of the clauses of which reads as follows:—

And each of us as are enrolled for military duty do hereby agree to pay, should we have a draft, the sum to be made up to fill the quota of the city of Camden, by virtue of said Proclamation, then, if any of us so enrolled be drawn and accepted, all of us so enrolled will increase our subscription proportionately, for the purpose of procuring substitutes, if necessary, for the persons so drawn and accepted, and will pay such increase to said Jesse Townsend, within ten days after such draft be made; provided, that no one shall be required to make such increase of a subscription greater than his original subscription.

A second meeting of the Board of Freeholders will be held on Thursday.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit, purporting to be a ten dollar issue of the West Windfield Bank, Hopkins county, New York, has been put in circulation in this city within a few days past, and from the complaints that have reached our ears we fancy that it has "took" amazingly. The retail druggists of the city seem to have been singled out as the subjects for the knavish practices of these "shovers;" and in four or five instances the purchase of a bottle of patent medicine has caused eight or nine dollars of greenbacks to exchange hands for the worthless money described.

The vignette of the note is a steamship at sea. On the right hand of the note, in the lower corner, is the representation of a blacksmith standing at his anvil, while on the opposite side a sailor leans on the capstan of a vessel. The seal of the State and the die of a figure 10 occupy the left and right hand upper corners. The paper has but a faint shade of yellow, and the signatures of the note, together with its general appearance, is well calculated to deceive even the brokers on Third street. Our citizens should keep a strict look out for this counterfeit, and the first person detected in offering one should be immediately arrested.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none.

BENNETT & CO.
TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.

THE SWORD AND THE PLOUGH.

The sword came down to the red-brown field,
Where the plough to the furrow heaved and kneled;
And it looked so proud in its jingling gear,
Says the plough to the sword:—"What brings you here?"

"Long years ago, ere I was born,
They doubled my grandsire up one morn,
To forge a share for you, and now
They want him back," said the sword to the plough.

The red-brown field glowed a deeper red,
As the gleam of war o'er the landscape sped;
The sabres flashed, the cannon roared,
And side by side fought the plough and the sword.

NATHAN ROTHSCHILD.

From the London Railway News.

The career of Nathan, after the battle of Waterloo, continued to be eminently prosperous. He made money even in speculations that turned out bad, such as the English loan of twelve millions, for which he became responsible in 1819, and which fell to a discount, but not before Nathan had relieved himself of all liability. But his greatest successes were in foreign loans, which he was the first to make popular in England by introducing the payment of dividends, which formerly took place abroad, in the London market, and fixing the rate in the sterling money. Dating from about the year 1819, the transactions of Nathan von Rothschild were spread over the entire globe. He negotiated loans with the Czar of all the Russias, as well as with the South American Republics; and made bargains at the same time with the Pope of Rome and the Turkish Sultan. Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp; nothing too minute for his notice. But while investing the profits of a bargain of ten millions, and purchasing an estate of £115,000 with the premium of a single foreign loan, he at the same time calculated to a penny the wages on which a clerk was able to live at Camberwell, say a clerk with a wife and seven children, and meat once a week. It was characteristic of Nathan that he never paid his employees a farthing more than was necessary for their bare subsistence; or at least not a farthing more than they could compel him to pay. This meanness towards those who assisted him in building up the edifice of his enormous fortune, is a reproach to the character of the great financier, from which even his warmest adulators have not been able to free him.

Notwithstanding his avarice in ordinary life, Nathan Rothschild was fond of showing his wealth in luxurious entertainments and sumptuous banquets, to which he invited the aristocracy of rank and birth, though not that of talent. Peers and princes of the blood sat at his table; bishops and archbishops bowed before him; and those who preached loudest against Mammon were foremost in worshipping the successful representative of the golden guinea. At his grand entertainments, Nathan, who was really a very uneducated man, and scarcely able to write, covered his ignorance by an affected *bonsquerie* of speech and manner which, though it imposed on some, made him extremely indicrous in the eyes of others. Thus he was a constant mark of the satirists of the day. His huge and slovenly appearance; the lounging attitude he assumed when leaning against his pillar at the Royal Exchange; his rugged speech, with strongly marked Jewish accent and idiom, made caricature easy, and gave him up an helpless victim to his enemies. Of these he had many—some of them created, no doubt, by envy—but also a large number of others whom he had ruined, or who fancied themselves ruined by him. Few weeks passed in the latter part of his career without his receiving threatening letters, informing him that unless he should deposit a certain sum of money at a given place he would be shot, or poisoned, or, more liberally, blown up with his house in Piccadilly. These threats sometimes took such an effect upon Nathan Rothschild as to haunt him like a nightmare. One day, two tall, mustachioed men—it must be remembered that this was the anti-moustache period—were shown into his private parlor at the St. Swithin's Lane counting-house. Nathan bowed; the visitors bowed. Nathan arose, and his bearded visitors moved up close to him, their hands fumbling about in the pockets of their great coats. Nathan saw it at a glance. The mustachioed fellows had come to shoot him, their hands searching for deadly weapons in their pockets. Quick as lightning, Nathan took up the brass-bound ledger and hurled it at the heads of the strangers, at the same time screaming "Murder!" in a paroxysm of fright. The screams brought all the clerks and porters of the house into the sanctum of the millionaire. Explanations took place, when it was found that the two moustached individuals were rich bankers from abroad, who, with a little nervous anxiety in the presence of the Cæsar of the Stock Exchange, had fumbled in their pockets for letters of introduction and other necessary credentials. "You must be a happy man, Mr. Rothschild," said once a gentleman sitting at Nathan's banqueting table, and glancing round at the superb appointments of the mansion of his host. "Happy! me happy!" was the reply. "What! happy, when just as you are going to dine you have a letter placed in your hands, saying:—'If you do not send me £500, I will blow your brains out!' Happy! me happy!" Instead of with his wife, Nathan frequently slept with a pair of loaded pistols by his side. Poor Nathan.

In the year 1831, Nathan Rothschild did a stroke of business which, while it brought him and his house immense profits, also heaped upon them not a little obloquy, freely expressed in many English and foreign newspapers. It is well known that the supply of mercury is exceedingly limited, being, in fact, almost entirely drawn from two mines, those of Almaden, in Spain, and of Idrin, near Adelsberg, in Illyria. The mines of Almaden, which were known to the Greeks seven hundred years before Christ, and which furnished £700,000 annually to Rome during the Imperial era, fell somewhat into neglect on account of the Napoleonic wars, at the commencement of the present century, so that the Spanish Government derived less profit from them than formerly. Under these circumstances, when the ministers of his Catholic Majesty were hard up for funds, in 1831, they entertained the application of Nathan to furnish them with a loan, on condition of the Almaden mines being made over to him for a number of years as security. The bargain was struck, and the house of Rothschild entered in possession of the mines, commencing the business by immediately doubling the price of Almaden mercury. The commercial world, much astonished when it got wind of the proceeding, and when it was discovered that the mines of Idria had passed, likewise, very quietly into the hands of Nathan Rothschild, who had settled, of course, the price of the mercury on the same scale as that of Almaden. By this little transaction, the house of Rothschild obtained a complete monopoly in the sale of mercury, and Nathan was able to settle the price of the article, indispensable for many purposes, at his counting-house, without fear of competition.

This clever stroke of business—as profitable as it was clever—had one notable consequence for the sick and suffering of all nations. Mercurial preparations, largely employed in medicine, are no more manufactured from the pure metal as obtained from the mines, but from the refuse of other articles containing quicksilver, such as the foil of old mirrors and looking-glasses. It would be interesting, if the statistics were given, to calculate how many pounds sterling the house of Rothschild made over the little mercury business, and how many persons died in consequence of bad mercurial medicines.

The guiding principle in all the affairs of the house of Rothschild was the co-partnership of its members, enjoined on his death-bed by Meyer Anselm, the founder of the house. To strengthen this bond of Union, Nathan conceived the idea of establishing blood-alliances between the various members of his family, not only in his own, but in succeeding generations. Accordingly, in the year 1836, he summoned a family congress to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to deliberate on this important addition to the laws of the house, and to take measures for the development of the plan. The congress was to be inaugurated by the marriage of two first cousins of the family, namely, the eldest son of Nathan with the eldest daughter of his brother Charles. Nathan arrived at Frankfort in best health and spirits, exceedingly joyful that this great plan, which placed the house of Rothschild on the same basis as the reigning families of Europe, was so near its execution.

The marriage of Lionel de Rothschild with his cousin Charlotte took place with due pomp on the 15th of June, 1836, at the Frankfort Synagogue, within a stone's throw of the dark old dwelling in the Jew lane, the early residence of Meyer Anselm, and still inhabited by his aged wife. On the very same day Nathan fell ill, and he being nigh sixty years of age, it was suggested that his physician, Mr. Travers, should be sent for at once from London. But of this he would not hear. Physicians, he said, were very expensive luxuries—too expensive for a man possessing a bare three or four millions. A cheap medical adviser was called in accordingly, under whose hands Nathan grew rapidly worse. Mr. Travers at last was summoned in by the family; but he came too late.

On the 20th of July Nathan grew delirious, talking incoherently of pounds, florins, and thalers; and on the 28th, he was a corpse. Early on the morning of the 29th an amateur sportsman, looking out for birds in the neighborhood of Brighton, shot a pigeon, which, when picked up, proved to be one of the well-known carrier-pigeons of the house of Rothschild. It had, however, no letter concerning loans and the state of the money market under its wings, but only a small bit of paper with the inscription, "*It est mort!*"—he is dead. Who the he was there could be no doubt. That day there was a complete panic at the Stock Exchange, and a great fall in the funds.

The remains of Nathan Rothschild were brought to this country, and he was buried with great pomp at the Jewish End Cemetery, on the 8th of August. Public curiosity, after the funeral was over, was very intense on the subject as to what amount of property Nathan Rothschild had left behind him. While some stated it at three, others made it six millions, and some fabled it ten. The will, which was soon after published, left this curiosity ungratified, for it furnished no account whatever of the amount of Nathan's property, nor of the securities in which it was invested. In the will, the executors, consisting of the four brothers of the deceased, Mrs. Rothschild (*nee* Cohen), one of his sons, his son-in-law, and Benjamin Cohen, his brother-in-law, are strictly precluded from prying into or interfering with anything in their official capacity, beyond the line of their prescribed duties as administrators. But the statement of a copartnership between the descendants of Meyer Anselm is distinctly made in the will. Nathan, after declaring that he has an interest in all the houses conducted by his brothers on the continent, orders that his four sons shall carry on the joint business as heretofore, in conjunction with their uncles. To his three daughters, Nathan left £100,000 each; but under the strict condition that they should marry with the consent of their mother and brothers. In the contrary case, they were to receive nothing. The same highly disciplined generosity distinguishes the remaining part of the will. To public charities, servants, or dependents not a penny was left by the owner of millions.

THE WIFE OF GARRICK.

In extreme old age Mrs. Garrick maintained her interest in the actors of the day and the affairs of the theatre; and to the last, it was said, took pride in her shapely ankle and good looks. She was fond of speaking in high terms of King George the Fourth, who, when Prince of Wales, had visited her at his villa at Hampton, inquiring after her health, and expressing interest in her welfare. This had given her heartfelt pleasure; "and I am not a little proud," she would add, "of the privilege of being allowed to drive through St. James' Park."

At Hampton, too, she had received Queen Charlotte. No notice had been given of the royal approach, and Mrs. Garrick had been "discovered," to use a term of the theatre, in the act of peeling onions. The Queen, however, seemed pleased at the sight of this homely occupation, and would by no means permit the good lady to stir from it. Indeed, the story goes on to tell that the Queen commanded another knife to be brought, observing that she should herself like to peel an onion with Mrs. Garrick; and accordingly, the wife of the sovereign and the widow of the player sat for some time in the most agreeable and friendly manner peeling onions together.

It was said that the Drury Lane committee, when anxious about the success of a new actor, would induce Mrs. Garrick to attend in her private box, and then persuade her to stay on the conclusion of the performance that she had been reminded of her departed David. If they succeeded in this respect, of course the valued dictum went the rounds of the papers immediately, and the *debutante* was lauded to the skies. In the case of Kean, however, there is little doubt that the good lady had been really reminded of her late husband, for in the styles of the two actors a considerable resemblance existed. In Kean's acting, accordingly, Mrs. Garrick manifested great interest. He was always a favorite with the widow of his great predecessor, and she loudly praised his efforts; but indiscriminately, however, for when Kean, on the occasion of his benefit in 1814, undertook the part of "Abel Drugger," which Garrick had made so famous, he received the following brief note:—

"Dear Sir, you cannot play 'Abel Drugger.'
"Yours, &c., "MARY GARRICK."

To which the actor replied as laconically:—

"Dear madam, I know it.
"Yours, EDMUND KEAN."

Mrs. Garrick was a frequent visitor at Kean's house in Clarges street, and one morning, the story goes, she found the tragedian in a state of great perturbation. He received his guest rather abruptly, and withdrew. Mrs. Garrick turned to Mrs. Kean, inquiring the reason of this strange behavior. "Oh," Mrs. Kean exclaimed, "you mustn't mind him; he has been reading a violent attack upon his "Othello" in one of the papers, which has terribly annoyed him." "But why should he mind what the papers say?" asked Mrs. Garrick; "he is above them, and can afford to be abused." Mrs. Kean: "Yes, but he says the article is so well written, if it wasn't for that he wouldn't care about the abuse." Mrs. Garrick: "My dear, he should do as David did, and then he would be spared all this annoyance." Mrs. Kean (with great interest), "What's that?" Mrs. Garrick: "Write the article himself; David always did so." David was an adroit tactician, but the times had changed since he held sharps in the *Public Advertiser* and reviewed himself; besides, the journals had increased tenfold.

MRS. GARRICK'S ORIGIN AND THE KING'S TASTE.

But it is time to refer to Garrick's private life, which in this year had undergone one of its most important changes. He was, in fact, married in July to a Mad'lle Violetti, a young dansense of great beauty and accomplishments as well as of stainless reputation. His biographers have not (probably because Mrs. Garrick was alive at the time of their writing), given any details with respect to this lady; but in one of the pamphlets published about the time of Garrick's death, and bearing date 1779, there is a romantic story, which appears never to have been contradicted, to the effect that several years before, Lord Burlington, when at Venice, had formed a connection with an Italian woman by whom he had a child; and that mother and daughter disappeared after a short time. Notwithstanding all researches and inquiries, Lord Burlington was never able to discover the whereabouts of either, until by a mere accident he happened to see Mdlle. Violetti on the stage. Recognising her by her extraordinary likeness to his lost mistress, he invited her to his house, and on inquiring into the matter found his surmise correct. To atone as far as possible for his long though perfectly unintentional neglect, he retained her in his family as a companion for Lady Burlington, to whom he confided the story of her parentage and by whom she was treated with the greatest kindness and affection. In this position she remained for two or three years, not again appearing on the stage, but occupying herself with the completion of her education and the acquisition of necessary accomplishments. On her marriage Lady Burlington presented her with splendid casket of jewels, which contained, besides, the sum of ten thousand pounds in notes. The marriage, in spite of the disparity of religious persuasions—Mrs. Garrick being a Roman Catholic—proved in every respect a happy one; perfect compatibility of temper and a strong affection on both sides prevented any painful heart-burnings that might have arisen from their want of children. It was a matter of remark that during the whole of Garrick's life he was on no occasion separated from her for twenty-four hours at a time. In the theatre matters continued to go on with fair success. Garrick was never unwilling to assist young authors, many of whose works he brought out; his behavior in this matter contrasting advantageously with that of Colley Cibber, who was notoriously brutal in his manner. On the occasion of Fenton (that Fenton who assisted Pope in his translation of Homer) offering his tragedy of *Mariamne*, he is said to have returned it with the advice to its author to "apply himself to some useful trade, for it was certain he and the muses would never agree." He is also said to have expressed his pleasure in returning the works of young author, calling it with grim humor, the "choking of sluggingbirds." To such charges as these, Garrick never laid himself open; an author who was always sure of a sufficiently courteous reception, and knew that if his work was rejected, it would be for no other reason than its real unsuitableness for the stage. Consequent upon this mode of treatment, Garrick produced a vast number of plays, nearly all of which have now, from the change of public taste and the production of better models, passed into the limbo of unrecognized genius. Who in these days knows more than the names—if, indeed, the names even still survive—of *Cleone*, *The Orphan of China*, *The Earl of Sussex*, *Orestes*, *Elvira*, or *Mustapha*? They are gone to their own place; and the purer taste of later days is scarcely likely to revive these stilted and artificial works. Public taste was indeed at a low ebb in these days. Readers of the *Four Georges* hardly need to be told that the king (George II) "hated poetry and painters," or that the fashionable world followed their Sovereign's lead. That amiable monarch went to sleep over the finest poetry in the language; and thought the prince of the painters of his day well rewarded with a guinea, given with the same grace that he would have exhibited in bestowing a bone upon a hungry and impatient dog. Of a like quality was his taste in theatrical matters. Murphy mentions that he insisted on the revival of certain scenes in Otway's *Venice Preserved*, which had been omitted for many years on account of their gross indecency. He was induced on one occasion, however, to command a performance of *Richard III.* though it was impossible for those about him to convince him that the actor of that part could be an honest man. The actors were terrified to observe that their efforts produced not the smallest appearance of interest in the face of their sovereign, who, indeed, appeared to doze through the greater part of the time. At the conclusion of the play Mr. Fitzherbert, who had been in attendance, went to the green room, and was assailed by Garrick immediately on his entrance with eager questions as to what the king had thought of "Richard." "I can say nothing on that head," replied Fitzherbert; "but when an actor told Richard, 'The Mayor of London comes to greet you,' the King roused himself; and when Taswell entered buffooning the part, and when the King exclaimed, 'Duke of Grafton, I like that Lord Mayor;' and when the scene was over he said again, 'Duke of Grafton, that is good, Lord Mayor;'" "Well, but the warlike bustle, the drums and trumpets, and the shouts of soldiers must have aroused a great military genius!" "I know nothing about that," replied Mr. Fitzherbert; "but when Richard was in Bosworth field calling for his horse, his Majesty said, 'Duke of Grafton, will that Lord Mayor not come again?'"

Inscriptions on Rocks.

On looking over the arguments to show that Narragansett Bay was ever visited by the Northmen, and that the inscription on the Dighton Rock was made by them, it seems strange that Danish antiquarians ignore the fact that similar inscriptions are to be found on rocks by the sides of streams in the interior, a thousand miles from Dighton, where no one presumes the Northmen ever strayed. At Kelly's Island, Lake Erie, is a magnesian limestone rock, covered with rude figures of horses, dogs, and birds. To a superficial observer it bears a general resemblance to those at Dighton, Tiverton, and Portsmouth, in Narragansett Bay. The rock at Kelly's Island I have never seen described. It is at the edge of the lake, nearly horizontal, and when the water is at a low stage, is wholly uncovered, and accessible with scarcely wetting one's feet.

There are similar sculptured rocks in various places in the west, described by Schoolcraft, Squier, and others. They are to be found almost invariably by the banks of the streams; there are several on the banks of the Ohio river; one very remarkable, about four miles above Steubenville; some half dozen on Goyandotte river; also near the confluence of the Big Sandy and Ohio, near Portsmouth; and near Prairie du Chien and other places on the Upper Mississippi; in fact, they are found scattered all over the west. There is no material difference in character between those on eastern and western streams—the whole a mere species of picture-writing. Schoolcraft concludes, "they are all the work of the same race: there is a family likeness in their style and workmanship and a coincidence in position that seems conclusive on this point."—*Historical Magazine.*

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CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"

Is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million of dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of school houses for the several purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100 if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan is exempt from taxation and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7y9-4w

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